The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3021 NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SECESSION REBELLION.

Important News from the Seat of War.

Disposition of the Federal Troops in Virginia.

Throwing Up Fortifications at All Points.

No Intention on the Part of the Rebels to Advance.

Five Thousand of Them at Manassas Gap.

Important Captures Made by the Federal Troops.

EXPLOITS OF THE FIRE ZOUAVES.

Latest Intelligence from Fortress Monroe.

Gen. Butler Preparing for an Advance on Norfolk.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AT FORT PICKENS.

THE BURIAL OF COL. ELLSWORTH

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Monday, May 27.

There has been a serious mistake concerning the naval force now at or near Sewall's Point. I am informed at the Navy Department, that there should be now only the *Monticello* and two small single gun-boats at that point. The *Minnesota* ought to be by this time off Charleston, S. C., with the blockading fleet at that harbor.

If there has been an attack, therefore, upon Sewall's Point, as has been reported the past two days, in which the *Minnesota* was engaged, she disobeyed her orders, which is not at all probable. Such an attack will require quite an efficient water force, to be successful, and such a force is not there now, so far as the knowledge of the Department goes.

It may therefore be some days before we hear of an engagement there, unless Gen. Butler thinks it feasible to land a sufficient force to take the position with the aid of the *Monticello* alone.

THE NEW GUN-BOATS.

The specifications for the new gun-boats are nearly complete. Those for the first class of gun-boats are complete, and will be given out to contractors who desire to examine and estimate them before making their bids. They can be obtained after to-morrow. The specifications are being completed for thirty-five gun-boats. They are deemed by our best naval commanders as very efficient vessels, especially for blockading purposes along our coast, where we have so many small rivers and difficult entrances to our ports.

This will not be the extent of our naval preparation. Secretary Welles will recommend the immediate commencement of the building of from two to five large iron war steamers, which are much needed in the Navy, or the purchase of them from some foreign country, in his report to Congress at its special session. From one to two millions should be appropriated for the Navy at once.

The Marine Corps will be largely increased also, as they are deemed by Commodore Paulding and Gen. Scott to be invaluable to the force. The appointments of Lieutenants in the Marine Corps and Army are being made this week. Some of them will be announced on Wednesday. In the army there are two hundred and twenty second lieutenants to be appointed. They will be given out in proportion to the population of the several States. There is a great pressure for them, there having been filed several thousand applications for the two hundred and twenty appointments.

Philip & Solomons, of this city, have been awarded the contract of supplying stationery to the Senate for the coming Congress.

Work upon the Capitol will commence on the first of June.

THE BORDER STATE CONVENTION.

The Convention of the Border States at Frankfort, Ky., attracts very little attention here, and is not considered of any particular political importance. There has hardly been a comment concerning it in political or Government circles.

There was an interesting scene to day at the Pennsylvania Twenty-fifth Regiment. Major Cake, of the Regiment, presented a beautiful banner to them, which was received by Col. Campbell, of that Regiment. Both of them made interesting speeches on the occasion. Mr. Campbell is a member of Congress from Pennsylvania. He will yield his command during the session of Congress, and after that, return to his regiment to take command.

MOVING ACROSS THE LINE.

The baggage of the Massachusetts Fifth was taken across the river to-day.

Col. Wilcox had on Sunday given the citizens of Alexandria eighteen hundred passes to leave the place.

Many of the New York Seventh Regiment received their discharges to-day. The greater portion of the old members will be commissioned in other regiments. From this Regiment, six Captains have already received commissions in the Sickles' Brigade.

Major Beckwith, of the Commissary Department, has converted the basement of the Capitol into an immense bakery, for preparing bread for the troops.

The First Regiment Pennsylvania Artillery are admirably located on this side the river, nearly opposite Georgetown. They are well provided with necessary articles of comfort and necessity for camp life, and seem to enjoy themselves much, although many of them are recruits.

LATE FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

I have seen, this afternoon, a gentleman direct from New-Orleans, who gives a most interesting account of affairs in that city, and also on the route thence. For the first time, he says, the people of the South are convinced that the North is in earnest. A batch of New-York papers were sold there about ten days ago, and the whole city rang, fairly rang, with the effect produced by the news therein contained. Up to to that time it was very generally believed that not only the North *en masse* would not respond to the call of the President, but that a party would be formed whose fundamental basis should be, "Hands off from the South." Crowds of people gathered about the bulletins, where the news-venders had posted the papers as signs, and so great became the tumult that the police authorities were compelled to interfere and order down the papers.

The utter stagnation in business circles causes a deep gloom to pervade whole streets, and were it not for a continuance of public meetings, at which brass bands and fiery orations cheer their spirits, there would, without doubt, be some great popular demonstration of dissatisfaction

CLAM BAKE.

The Rhode Island boys are determined not to be kept out of their annual Gubernatorial clam bake—and as was announced, they have ordered three hundred bushels of clams for the occasion. These are daily expected to arrive. They have invited the President, the Heads of the Department and all the newspaper men in the city to the feast, and we are counting on a grand time.

THE PLAN.

I am at last enabled to send you a comprehensive announcement of the Governmental policy concerning offensive movements. It is the intention of the President to crush out this rebellion, if possible, before the 4th of July, 1861. He has determined and ordered that if it be practicable—simultaneous attacks be made upon Norfolk, Richmond, Harper's Ferry and Pensacola, and that a flotilla be sent down the Mississippi River. There is to be no trifling. Good citizens will be protected, but traitors will be hung and their property will be confiscated. This is as it should be, and if Gen. Scott can get ready there will be no delay.

Leo.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Monday, May 27.

Capt. Berrien, with 135 men and six field-pieces, arrived here by special train from Annapolis early this morning.

The mails for the South are made up here, and prior to the 1st of June will, if possible, be got to their destination *via* the West. The mail service will be kept up between Washington and Alexandria.

The Treasury Department, immediately after the opening of the proposals on Saturday, commenced informing the successful bidders of the result. The Secretary accepted all bids for the bonds placed at 85 and upward, and awarded the remainder to the bidders for the Treasury notes at or above par. There were awarded of the bonds $6,753,000, and of the Treasury notes, $2,241,000.

A messenger just from the Virginia side reports that the Second, Third and Fourth Regiments of New-Jersey are still occupied throwing up works a mile beyond Long Bridge. Other works are to be commenced forthwith, so as to effectually defend Washington. The Eighth Regiment of New-York City, are on Arlington Heights with Berrien's Battery. The Sixty-ninth New York Regiment are still engaged on works about a mile and a half from Georgetown. These completed, entrenchments and breastworks are to be extended further into Virginia. The New-York Fifth and Twenty-eighth Regiments are two miles beyond Alexandria, on the line of the railroad.

A car loaded with provisons, and having eighteen secession soldiers on board in citizens dress, has been brought to Alexandria.

A man who was seized three miles from that city, carrying a secession flag, was made by his captors, several Zouaves, to carry it on a pole to the Marshall House and there trample upon it. The man was then placed in custody. Two Zouaves also seized a Secessionist, with about two hundred and fifty dollars on his person, together with pistols and papers. He was deprived of these effects and released on parole. Other seizures continue to be made.

The steamer *Minnesota* was expected to leave Fortress Monroe, to-day, for blockade service at Charleston bar, to be followed by two or three other vessels.

A passenger who left Richmond, yesterday, arrived here this morning, coming by way of Manassas Gap. He says the train on which he traveled brought 1,000 South Carolina troops to the Gap, and that the entire number of Confederate troops there was estimated at 5,000. They were tolerably well armed and equipped, and were throwing up entrenchments, in anticipation of an attack, and the belief there was that the Federal troops would move towards Harper's Ferry by that route.

The War Department is much annoyed by irresponsible persons attempting to draw requisitions for various things, and incur expenses on account of the Government, under the pretence of patriotic aid in bringing a sufficient force into active service, and the Secretary is daily obliged to answer telegraphic inquiries in regard to the authority of such individuals. It may be well that the public should understand that the Department has no agents other than those who are at all times able to satisfy inquiry, either by the commissions they hold in the Army, or the written authority of the Department.

To-day a small guard of men was ordered from Alexandria toward Fairfax Court-House, on a reconnoitering expedition. When some miles out they discovered a company of secession cavalry drawn up in line. Satisfied with this view they retraced their steps, capturing on their way two of the enemy's picket guard, who were brought to Washington. One of them confirms the report, that on Saturday afternoon about 700 Secessionists were several miles only from Arlington, but prudently retired further back when they discovered the hurrying of troops thitherward from Washington. The War Department is satisfied of these facts from reliable quarters.

A secession scout was to-day released from arrest on taking the oath of allegiance. He stated that several weeks ago he was accidently prevented from subscribing to that of the Secessionists, and was now glad he had escaped the severe hardships to which he had been subjected. He represents that many of his former military companions would rejoice to be similarly released.

The contract for supplying stationery to the United States Senate for the ensuing fiscal year has been awarded to Messrs. Philp, Solomans, Blanchard & Mohun, of this city, and Isaac Ames, of New-York.

The State Department is cautious in granting passports to the citizens of Seceding States. Where there is reason to believe the applicants design going abroad on business connected with secession purposes, passports are refused, as has been in the case of three or four instances recently.

COL. ELLSWORTH'S REMAINS AT ALBANY.

Albany, Monday, May 27.

The remains of Col. Ellsworth arrived here in the morning boat. Soon after 6 o'clock they were escorted to the State Capitol by two companies of the Tenth Regiment, State Militia, and by Col. McQuade's and Col. Jackson's Regiments of Volunteers, together with the Governor's staff and the whole Fire Department, with their engines draped in mourning. The bells of the city were tolled and minute guns fired. The remains were laid in state in the Assembly Chamber at the Capital, and visited by a large number of citizens, until half-past nine, when they were conveyed to the boat, and taken to Troy.

Young Brownell, who shot Jackson, had an audience with the Governor, and gave a graphic description of the event.

This was the first parade of the volunteers in regiments since their equipment, and the indifferent manner in which the clothing contract has been fulfilled was the subject of general remark. In the regiment clothed with dark-blue uniforms about half a dozen different qualities, shades and material were observable, and in the gray uniforms the variety in color and quality was still more marked, and gave the regiments a piebald appearance.

COL. ELLSWORTH'S REMAINS AT MECHANICSVILLE.

Mechanicsville, Monday, May 27.

The train of twenty-five cars, drawn by two locomotives, arrived at Mechanicsville at 1¾ o'clock this afternoon. At Waterford, a delegation of firemen and citizens came on board, and at Mechanicsville minute guns were fired from the hill. The entire population of the village and surrounding country were assembled, and the sorrow evinced was deep and universal. The procession was formed according to the programme. The dépôt, and many other public and private buildings, were shrouded in mourning, and flags were displayed at half-mast. Hon. Lewis E. Smith, of this place, acted as Grand Marshal, with several assistants.

In addition to the military and firemen who accompanied the *cortége* from Albany, Troy and Waterford, Capt. Vandenburgh's Black-plumed Riflemen, a company formed and drilled by Col. Ellsworth during a Winter at home a few years ago, were here without arms, as mourners. The Saratoga Springs Home Guard, with the firemen from there, and also a company of firemen from Schuylerville, were present.

Just as the procession got ready to move, at 2½ o'clock, a severe storm of wind and rain commenced, during which the procession marched through the streets to the cemetery situated on the hill west of the village, where a platform had been erected for the religious service.

A flagstaff was erected beside the platform, and upon it was an American flag, dressed in crape, flying at half mast. After the procession had reached the Cemetery and formed about the grave, Rev. David Lytle, of the Methodist Church, delivered an impressive prayer. Rev. Mr. Lee, of the Presbyterian Church, at Waterford, then came forward and delivered an eloquent, impressive and patriotic address, closing by reading the letter addressed by Col. E. to his father, written the night before setting out on his fatal expedition.

The face was then uncovered, and the people passed in procession to see it. The coffin was lowered into the grave at 5 o'clock. The men of his company then fired three volleys over their commander's grave. Then grounding arms, they took the shovels and proceeded to fill in the grave, after which a firing squad of five from each company of the Twenty-fourth Regiment also fired three volleys over the grave after the procession left the Cemetery.

The squad of Col. Ellsworth's men, with their officers, proceeded to the residence of his father, a modest, yellow little cottage, standing between the railroad and cemetery, and paid their respects to him.

REPORTS FROM FORTRESS MONROE AND HARPER'S FERRY.

Baltimore, Monday, May 27,

I learn, per steamer from Norfolk, that Gen. Butler has returned to Fortress Monroe from his reconnoissance up the peninsula between James and York Rivers. The results of the reconnoissance have not been made known, but it is understood to confirm the accounts of the strength of the Virginia batteries on both sides of the peninsula, particularly on York River.

Gen. Butler says it is idle to commence active operations until fifteen thousand men are assembled. He expects them to-day and to-morrow.

Commodore Stringham is to proceed to the Gulf Squadron with the *Minnesota* to-day.

The burning of Hampton Bridge yesterday is confirmed. It is a mile from Fortress Monroe.

The report of an action at Sewall's Point on Friday is incorrect. The attack will be made, both there and at Norfolk, as soon as reinforcements arrive, but not before.

The passenger train on the Baltimore and Ohio road is in as usual with the Western mail. All reports of the destruction or injury to the track at Harper's Ferry are incorrect.

Persons from Harper's Ferry say that Gen. Johnston is much incensed at the attempt to throw down Bollman's rock upon the track, and that he will punish the parties engaged.

On Saturday and yesterday three thousand Virginians, with some light artillery and howitzers, were distributed along the county roads north of Harper's Ferry leading to Sharpsburgh and Boonsborough, and on the Northern approaches to the Maryland Heights, where the country is rather open. None of these forces are posted more than a mile north of the Heights, but outposts and picket guards are thrown much further forward. Gen. Johnston superintended these movements in person.

Twenty-two additional pieces of cannon arrived from Winchester on Saturday. Six of them were brass howitzers, and two were thirty-two pounders.

The report of the stoppage of coal trains at Harper's Ferry is correct. The loaded cars were switched off, and arranged so as to form barricades.

There are five thousand Virginia troops at Grafton.

A gentleman who left Richmond on Friday, and came through Fredericksburgh, says there are ten thousand troops at Richmond, under Gen. Lee, and twelve thousand at Fredericksburgh, under Gen. Ruggles.

Baltimore, Monday, May 27—Evening.

The passenger train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad came in as usual this evening. There is no obstruction on the track.

There is no change in the position of affairs at Harper's Ferry since my last dispatches.

I learn from passengers who came through from Columbus that there are several regiments of Ohio troops concentrated at Bellair, and more on the way there, it is supposed to make a demonstration on Harper's Ferry. There is a camp of instruction at Marietta also, from which troops will be drawn.

Col. John R. Wyman, of Illinois, has been made Adjutant-General of the forces of that State.

REPORTS FROM CHAMBERSBURGH

Chambersburgh, Monday, May 27.

The Virginia troops opposite Williamsport have been reduced to 400 men.

Scarcely a night passes that heavy desertions do not occur.

A strict guard is still maintained on both sides of the river.

The troops at Harper's Ferry have fallen back from the town proper to Bolivar, a suburb.

About 60 negroes are engaged in making a road up the mountains on the Maryland side, to accelerate the passage of troops and heavy field-pieces.

Ex-Gov. Frank Thomas was nominated for Congress at Frederick, Md., on Saturday, on the twentieth ballot. The District is composed of Washington, Frederick and Alleghany Counties. He is an unconditional Union man, and will receive nine-tenths of the vote of the District.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Monday, May 27.

In the case of John Merryman, a writ of *habeas corpus* has been issued by Judge Taney, made returnable this morning in the United States District Court. Gen. Cadwallader declined surrendering the prisoner till he heard from Washington. An attachment has been issued for Gen. Cadwallader, returnable to-morrow morning. Merryman is still at Fort McHenry.

No steamer from Fortress Monroe will arrive here till Wednesday morning.

A gentleman who arrived from Alexandria this morning says all is quiet there. The town, to a great extent, is deserted by the inhabitants. The most of those who remain wear an air of sullen gloom, and all seem pervaded with apprehensions of fearful events. The troops are rapidly erecting fortifications commanding all the approaches to the city.

The Western trains are still detained by the Harper's Ferry authorities. No coal trains are arriving. Some officers of the trains detained have come down to the city.

THE CASE OF MERRIMAN.

Baltimore, Monday, May 27.

The writ of *habeas corpus* issued by Chief Justice Taney, for the body of John Merriman, was returnable at noon to-day. Gen. Cadwallader, in his reply, says the prisoner is charged with treason, and that he is authorized by President Lincoln to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in his case. He requests Judge Taney to postpone action in the case till instructions from the President are received.

Chief Justice—Have you brought with you the body of John Merryman?

Col. Lee—I have no instructions except to deliver this response to the Court.

Chief Justice—The commanding officers declines to obey the writ.

Col. Lee—After making that communication my duty is ended, and my power is ended, (rising and retiring.)

Chief Justice—The Court orders an attachment to issue against George Cadwallader, for disobedience to the high writ of the Court.

The writ against Gen. Cadwallader is returnable to-morrow at noon. The case is exciting profound sensation in the city.

The New-Hampshire Regiment, 980 men, are passing through the city *en route* for Washington.

OUR WAR CORRESPONDENCE.

The Alarm in Washington—Rallying of the Troops—A Brief Sketch of Hurried Scenes.

Virginia, Sunday, May 26, 1861.

In the whirl and rush of events in this region, it is wholly impossible for a correspondent to do more than chronicle faithfully the transactions falling under his own observation. Fully occupied at one point, and with cogent arguments against promiscuous traveling through the hills, in the shape of a spattering fire kept up against the outlying sentries, he must either confine himself to what he sees, or, relying upon the myriad rumors of the hour, involve either his veracity or judgment in very serious suspicions. Taking this view of the matter, I will give a hurried sketch of things seen and heard in Washington and this neighborhood during the past twenty-four hours.

While the funeral of Col. Ellsworth was passing down Pennsylvania-avenue, rumors of a heavy engagement between Alexandria and the Long Bridge commenced rapidly circulating, and with more than usual minuteness of detail. The Secessionists, it was said, had assailed the Second New-Jersey Regiment stationed in front of the Engineer Corps, now engaged in marking out and constructing a *tête du pont* for the protection of the Long Bridge. The Second had been driven back with loss, and were now rallying behind two regiments—one from Massachusetts and the other from Rhode Island. This looked exceedingly plausible, as it is well known that this point is the weakest in the Union line of defence now stretching from the Suspension Bridge to Alexandria.

Presently a courier spurred along the line, his horse reeking with foam, and its sides bloody with the spur. He dashed past all the regiments marching slowly with reversed arms, and pulled up beside the President's carriage, handing in a letter at the same time, and whispering eagerly to the President, who leaned out to converse with him. In another moment the man wheeled round and was off up the avenue towards the War Department.

Five minutes later, just as we reached the intersection of Seventh-street—the troops still marching slowly, and the secession flag, stained and clotted with Ellsworth's blood, being borne in the hands of the man who had shot down and bayoneted his murderer—just at this moment the deep boom of a heavy gun joined as diapason to the wail of the dead-march played at the head of the procession; and again there came a heavy explosion, and again another.

The troops began to grow restive; especially the Fire Zouaves under command of Capt John B. Leverich, late one of the editors of the *Leader*. It seems that but two hundred of the Zouaves had been left in camp, the balance being at Alexandria; and the artillery practice seemed to come from the vicinity of the camp. The Zouaves of the escort seemed to fear that the murder of their Colonel was to be followed up by an attack in overwhelming numbers on the small detachment left in care of their tents and equipage. All the other regiments seemed equally uneasy, the funeral losing its interest as the men conversed in whispers and strained their eyes down every cross street for a possible view of the place of combat.

At length the procession began to wheel out of the avenue at the foot of the Capitol, towards the railroad station. But ere its rear-guard had disappeared from the main thoroughfare, Sherman's battery of flying artillery galloped furiously out from the opposite corner, and dashed up the avenue towards the Alexandria road, with the guns bounding behind the maddened horses, as light as a prize-wagon at the heels of *Flora Temple*.

At the same time, mounted officers of the United States, and various State Militias, galloped along close to the sidewalks, ordering all the soldiers to repair to their camps and head-quarters "for action" One long cheer burst from the crowds on both sides of the avenue, from the Capitol to the Treasury Department; and in another moment nothing could be seen but Massachusetts men, Pennsylvanians, New-Yorkers, the Ohio men, Rhode Islanders, and so forth, who had been witnessing the funeral procession, in full run for their various armories and rallying-points.

Quick as thought almost, we could see the various buildings on the avenues occupied by soldiers filling with their men, who seized their arms and equipments, instantly appearing in the streets again, forming into regiments, and charging at double quick up the avenue after the flying artillery. The Fifth Massachusetts, in particular, stationed in the Treasury Buildings, were out and away almost before the echoes of the groaning wheels were lost upon the ear. Omnibusses, carriages, carts, every conceivable and inconceivable kind of vehicle was pressed into service by the excited soldiery. The cry, ringing everywhere, "Fourteenth for action," "Second for action," "Twenty-first for action," and so on, as the scattered members of various regiments rallied around some particular conveyance and crowded into it, on it, and around it, holding on with marvelous strength and eagerness, while urging the driver, by promises of treble pay, to hurry them on towards the fight.

But the street has to be cleared for a moment until this mass of reeking and clanging cavalry sweeps by—the Second Dragoons of Uncle Sam—with their horses in full gallop, their pistols loose in their holsters, and their swords ringing against the heavy brass spurs which urge forward the headlong charge. The militia regiments and volunteers forming along the sidewalks, cheer and raise their hats; the dragoons reply with short shouts and waving hands—their figures disappearing round the corner in front of the Treasury Department with a speed that I have never seen equaled by any body of men moving in concert. Then the militia regiments commenced pouring into the Avenue from all sides, advancing at double quick under the broiling sun, their faces streaming with perspiration, their eyes ablaze with excitement, and their cheers blanching the cheeks of the many well-defined Secessionists in citizen's dress, who lined the sidewalks and gathered in guilty groups on the corners.

At this point your correspondent thought he would visit Arlington Heights, as a good point of observation, and started in a carriage for the Aqueduct Bridge. He was passed on the way by Lieutenant-Colonel Nugent, of the Sixty-ninth, who had been startled while at the War Department, by a report that the fighting was not at Alexandria, but with the outposts of his own regiment—in fact, a skirmish all along the Union line of defence, from the Suspension Bridge to the Zouave camp beyond Alexandria. This was the last general report through the city, as was also another very positive statement, that Harper's Ferry had been stormed successfully by General Butler.

Crossing the bridge and mounting the heights toward the camp thereon, (now being entrenched,) I could hear loud cheers and a storm of hurrahs, in which more than fourteen hundred voices joined. This, it afterwards appeared, was the response of the Sixty ninth Regiment N. Y. S. M., to an announcement made by Colonel Corcoran (with proper qualifications and doubts, however) of the rumored capture of Harper's Ferry, just brought in by Lieutenant-Colonel Nugent.

Mounting the crest of the hill, the sight was sublime. Six hundred men in blue trowsers, red flannel shirts, and white havelocks,—the real "red, white and blue"—working gaily, with picks, and spades, and shovels, in the trenches, under a broiling sun,—their muskets stacked beside each group, so as to be ready for instant use, and eight hundred more men, in uniform, and with burnished arms, standing in picket-groups along the line of works, or parading as sentries round a woody plateau of about five miles in circumference. Up and down the line rode the Colonel, while three engineer officers of the United States superintended the labors going on beneath their feet, as they traversed the line of earth-works.

Presently three United States dragoons, on a scout towards Alexandria, or bearing dispatches, galloped along the road, running close to the growing walls of Fort Seward. "Sixty ninth prepare for instant action, the Rhode Islanders are falling back on you," shouted the Lance Corporal, rising in his stirrups, and saluting as he swept onward. Never in my life did I hear such a shout as then rose from fourteen hundred throats—the men dropping their trenching tools, seizing their arms, and falling instantly into line with a precision and celerity which utterly astonished me. They looked like two regiments—six hundred men in full uniform, six hundred in red shirts and havelocks, and about two hundred others scattered around as sentries.

Cheer after cheer followed, as they were marched into position on the line of expected attack; and so wild and loud were these shouts that the citizens in Georgetown were startled across the Potomac, and turned out along the hill-sides to see, as they expected a grand battle royal on Arlington Heights. The Fathers of Georgetown College were also alarmed and felt confident that their late guests were about joining battle somewhere.

Shortly after, as the three dragoons advanced further, we heard cheering and shouts in the direction where the Fifth and Twenty eighth, New-York, are encamped,—the same message having doubtless been delivered to them and eliciting a similar response. I believe the Seventh, New-York, hold a position in the same neighborhood; but not having seen them I cannot vouch. Ninety-nine out of every hundred statements and rumors now made with reference to military movements here are the pure inventions of busy fancy, or the subtle alarms of secession malignity.

Later in the evening, or rather afternoon, we learned from a messenger dispatched to Col. Cullum, of the United States Engineers—now Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Scott—that the whole affair was a false alarm at Alexandria, caused by the Second New-Jersey Regiment's turning out for target-practice at an unusual hour; and that the three guns had been fired by orders of Gen. Mansfield in command of the United States troops in this District, as a signal to the militia and volunteers to rally to their regiments with all speed. There are not a few who suspect that the alarm was deliberately prepared by Government, to see with what spirit or alacrity the raw levies would muster to their colors under orders for instant action. If so, the experiment was one of the most magnificent successes ever known, my sketch only giving you what I saw and heard myself, but the same scenes transpiring in every direction, and with every regiment and body of troops.

NAVAL AND MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE UNITED STATES NAVAL REGISTER AS IT IS.

The abolition of privateering having been resolved on by the Government, a permanent navy, commensurate with the standing of the nation, will be necessary. As the Naval Register for 1861 is the last that will appear with the names of less than 80 men-of-war, it is given in full, as follows:

There are now 79 men-of-war on the register. There were 89 before the burning of the Norfolk Navy-Yard, when the liners *Pennsylvania*, (120 guns,) *Delaware*, (84,) *New-York*, (84,) which was on the stocks and never launched; frigates *Raritan*, (50,) *United States*, (50, the first naval vessel built for the United States Government,) and the *Columbia*; the corvettes *Plymouth*, (22,) and *Germantown*, (22,) and the brig *Dolphin*, (16,) were scuttled and sunk. The following is the present strength of the regular navy:

Vessels.	Guns.
6 Sailing liners	504
7 Sailing frigates	350
18 Sloops-of-war	396
2 Brigs-of-war	12
3 Sea going storeships	7
6 "Moored storeships"	18
7 First-class steam-frigates	226
6 First-class steam sloops	109
8 Second-class steam-sloops	41
5 Third-class steamers (gun-boats)	30
4 Third-class side-wheel steamers (gun-boats)	8
2 Steam-tenders	4
79 Total	1,804

This is the total force of regular ships and guns at the command of the Administration. But about 50 vessels are to be chartered, (of which 41 are already in commission, and manned by United States sailors,) which will carry some 210 guns. Although the revenue cutters have nothing to do with the Navy, in ordinary times, the war has caused many of them to be transferred temporarily to the charge of Secretary Welles. Their being no official figures published since November last, it is not easy to say how many cutters there are. The number will not, in any case, exceed twenty. So the total number of all vessels afloat, now subject to Government orders, is about 154; and the guns owned by Uncle Sam about 2,184. Some of the craft are not very efficient. About 38 are regular fighting men-of-war, of the modern stamp.

All the surveying fleet now at the Brooklyn Navy-yard have been ordered away. The vessels were yesterday engaged in taking in provisions and stores, preparatory to service, in the North River. They will be ready to leave in a day or two.

The United States chartered steam gun-boat *Montgomery* was put formally in commission yesterday, at the Navy-yard, and left the wharf last evening, preparatory to sailing for the rendezvous of a portion of the blockade fleet. Her orders, like those of nearly every vessel leaving at present, are sealed, and not to be opened until she is outside the lights. Capt. Shaw commands her, Lieut. Lynch being her executive officer.

The troops that arrived from Fort Pickens yesterday belonged to Company G of that gallant regiment the First Artillery. They number, all told, forty men. A few hours after they arrived they were transferred to a steamboat and taken to Fort Hamilton, where they entered the quarters occupied by the company of the Fort Sumter garrison. The arrival of the soldiers was telegraphed to Washington, whence instructions were received to have them remain at Fort Hamilton until further orders.

The *Wabash* is still lying off the Battery; the *Savannah* and *Roanoke* are being completed rapidly; the *Penguin* and *Albatross*, propellers, will be ready in a few days; the *R. R. Cuyler* will be reported fit for a crew and commission this week. Preparations are making to lay the keel of a new steam vessel-of-war in one of the ship-houses. The Treasury forwarded on to this City yesterday funds to pay off the laborers, which will probably be disbursed to-day. The Board of Engineers and the Board of Officers to examine workmen, have not yet concluded their business.

The arrival of the prizes *Crenshaw* and *Hacksall* at the Navy-yard yesterday, makes six that are now lying in the stream. The Board of Officers in the Lyceum have passed Jacob Wortman for master workman; John K. Bulmer master joiner; Alonzo Gale, master laborer; Edward Johnson, master caulker.

AFFAIRS AT THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.

Philadelphia, Monday, May 27.

The sloop-of-war *Jamestown* is ready to sail, and orders are daily expected.

The United States steamer *Flag*, Lieut. Sartori, is expected to sail this afternoon.

The frigate *Congress* was at Montevideo early in April. Orders are expected for her to return to the United States.

One hundred and fifty mechanics and laborers were discharged from the Navy-yard on Saturday.

SAILING OF THE MASSACHUSETTS

Boston, Monday, May 27.

The armed steamer *Massachusetts*, Commander Smith, sailed to-day for Fort Pickens. She takes a crew of 124 men and 100 extra seamen for the fleet, and a large amount of munitions of war.

The *Mississippi*, having been repaired, will probably leave to-night or to-morrow morning, and the *Colorado* on Wednesday.

SUPPLIES FOR FORT PICKENS.

The United States steam transport *Star of the South*, Kearney, sailed yesterday (27th,) at 3½ P. M., with a general cargo, for Key West and Fort Pickens. The transports *Marion* and *James Adger* had steam on, expecting troops, but the order was countermanded.

SPECIMEN HUMBUG DISPATCHES.

Nashville, Monday, May 27.

A private dispatch to the *Daily Gazette* says there was fighting at Harper's Ferry Saturday evening, at which the Federal troops were repulsed. On Sunday a fight occurred at Hampdon, near Fortress Monroe; 600 Lincoln troops were killed and wounded, while the Southern loss was only 50.

Partial returns from eighteen counties of Virginia show only thirteen votes against secession.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

Baltimore, Monday, May 27.

The New-Hampshire Regiment arrived here, and marched through, at abou o'clock, taking the cars for Washington.

[*For Additional Rebellion News, see Fifth and Eighth Pages*]

THE EUROPEAN NEWS

ARRIVAL OF THE ETNA.

THE AMERICAN REVOLT IN EUROPE.

Text of the Royal Proclamation on American Affairs.

Unfriendly Attitude of the British Government.

VIEWS OF THE LONDON JOURNALS.

The Times Correspondent on Affairs at Charleston.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The steamship *Etna*, which left Liverpool on the 15th inst., touching at Queenstown on the 16th, reached here yesterday afternoon.

A synopsis of her news was telegraphed from Cape Race.

The intelligence from America, of course, continued to be most attentively scanned in England, and was the all-engrossing topic of discussion. The advices by the *Niagara* were generally construed as hopeful for peace, but the later intelligence by the *Jura* tended to dispel these hopes. There was great difference of opinion among commercial men. Some were sanguine enough to predict peace within a month or two, while others were hopeless of a solution for a long time to come.

From our European files we derive various extracts, affording a fair presentation of foreign opinion upon our internal difficulties.

The British and American Southern Steamship Company advertise that their first vessel for New-Orleans direct—the *Malacca*—will leave Liverpool on the 7th August, to be followed on the 4th September by the *Rangoon*, and thereafter every alternate Wednesday by screw-steamers now being built.

The following members of the United States diplomatic body had arrived in Liverpool by the *Niagara*, from Boston: Hon. Cassius M. Clay, United States Minister to Russia; Mrs. Clay, two Misses Clay, and three children; Hon. C. F. Adams, United States Minister to England; Mrs. Adams, Miss Adams, and Messrs. H. P. and B. Adams; Hon. J. L. Haldemann, United States Minister to Sweden, Mrs. Haldemann and two children.

The screw-frigate *Mersey*, 40 guns, left Portsmouth on the 12th, for the North American and West India station.

The London *Herald* says that £450,000 have been offered for the *Great Eastern*, by a broker supposed to be acting for the United States or the French Government, but it is further reported that the Directors have declined the offer, requiring a higher price. Should the *Great Eastern* make the passage to New-York in seven days, as is expected, her present market value will be greatly enhanced.

Mr. Wade, Chinese Secretary, and Mr. Loch, Private Secretary to Lord Elgin, are gazetted as Companions of the Bath.

The *Independence Belge* states that France and England had agreed to propose to Austria and Turkey the following arrangement: Austria to cede Venitia to Italy, and to receive, in addition to a pecuniary indemnity of 200,000,000, a territorial compensation including Basina, the Herzegovina and Turkish Croatia—the Sultan, also, receiving an indemnity of 200,000,000 from Italy. The *Independence* adds that the British Government appeared desirous to withdraw from the arrangement.

The theory of M. Veuillot's pamphlet, entitled *Waterloo*, is that Waterloo was a victory gained by the Protestant over the Catholic nations; that Louis Napoleon's expedition to Rome was the revenge of the Catholic nations; and that at the present moment the Protestants are mediating a second and more terrible Waterloo, which shall result in the suppression of the temporal power.

French commercial accounts report an extraordinary diminution in the exports from France to the United States, and remittances in specie were expected to be the consequence.

The Paris Flour market was dull, and prices were nominal, owing to more genial weather. Wheat was unchanged.

It was reported that M. Lesseps had returned from Egypt to Paris, to raise further funds for the prosecution of the Suez Canal. It was hinted that £800,000 had been spent, with adequate results, an expensive dyke on the Mediterranean side having been washed away.

It had been clearly ascertained that Count Teleki died by his own hand and not by the hand of an assassin. He shot himself while laboring under nervous excitement.

On the evening of the 12th, at Raab, Hungary, a crowd of people, partly armed, endeavored to liberate four deserters from the Hussar Regiment, who had been consigned to the military prison. Their design was, however, frustrated by the garrison. Three of the rioters were killed and fifteen wounded. The sentry of the military prison was stabbed to death, and several soldiers were wounded.

On the 13th, in the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies, Mr. Deak exhorted the Assembly to act with prudence and moderation, and proposed that the wishes of the country should be submitted to the Emperor in the form of an Address. This proposal was received with applause by the majority of the Deputies.

Austria was withdrawing her forces from her Italian provinces, with a view, it was supposed, to have them ready for any struggle that may arise in Hungary.

A St. Petersburg letter says that the disturbances at Kasam originated in an imposter declaring himself a descendant of Peter III., and real heir to the throne of Russia. He was shot.

THE AMERICAN CONFLICT.

Privateering and the Blockade—Her Majesty's Subjects and the American War.

The following Royal proclamation, dated on May 13, was issued on the 15th:

Victoria R.—Whereas we are happily at peace with all Sovereigns, Powers, and States, and whereas hostilities have unhappily commenced between the Government of the United States of America and certain States styling themselves the Confederate States of America, and whereas we being at peace with the Government of the United States, have declared our royal determination to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality in the contest between the said contending parties. We, therefore have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal proclamation. [The provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act are here cited.] And we do hereby warn all our loving subjects, and all persons whatsoever entitled to our protection, that if any of them shall presume, in contempt of this our Royal proclamation and of our high displeasure, to do any acts in derogation of their duty as subjects of a neutral Sovereign in the said contest, or in violation or in contravention of the law of nations, as for example, more especially, by entering into the military service of either of the said contending parties as commissioned or non-commissioned officers or soldiers; or by serving as officers, sailors, or marines on board any ship, or vessel of war, or transport of or in the service of either of the said contending parties; or by serving as officers, sailors, or marines on board any privateer bearing letters-of-marque of or from either of the said contending parties; or by engaging to go, or going to any place beyond the seas with intent to enlist or engage in any such service; or by procuring or attempting to procure within Her Majesty's dominions at home or abroad others to do so; or by fitting out, arming, or equipping any ship or vessel to be employed as a ship of war, or privateer, or transport, by either of the said contending parties; or by breaking or endeavoring to break a blockade lawfully and actually established by or on behalf of either of the said contending parties; or by carrying officers, soldiers, dispatches, arms, military stores or materials, or any article or articles considered and deemed to be contraband of war, according to the law or modern usage of nations, for the use or service of either of the said contending parties. All persons so offending will incur and be liable to the several penalties and penal consequences by the said statute, or by the law of nations in that behalf imposed and decreed.

And we do hereby declare that all our subjects and persons entitled to our protection, who may misconduct themselves in the premises will do so at their peril and of their own wrong, and that they will in nowise obtain any protection from us against any liabilities or penal consequences, but will, on the contrary, incur our high displeasure by such misconduct.

Views of London Journals.

THE CHANCES OF THE WAR.

From the London Globe, (Ministerial.)

Perhaps the best chance for pacification which now exists, is that both sides should marshal and measure their forces at the distance preserved between them by those States, which, whatever their leanings, have not yet committed themselves to an actual part in the conflict. There may still be some hope that, the longer they look at each other, and the more coolly they calculate—on the one hand, the difficulty of carrying the war into the Southern enemy's territory—on the other, the undeniable danger, at the South, that a civil war may draw after it a servile one—the more probably counsels of prudence and moderation may regain the ascendancy; and a protracted conflict, *from which neither party can rationally hope for advantage, may be avoided.* Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS' Message, of the 29th ult., to the Montgomery Congress, states that the South will resist subjugation, to the direst extremity. It is the temper of the South to regard itself as unduly subjugated, when it is not unduly ascendant; *it broke out from the Union because it could not have all its own way in it.* But the very intemperance of that final outbreak—preceded, as it had been, by so many other intemperances—sufficiently showed, to our mind, that the South was not a fit component part of a Union which had become resolved not to endure a progressive series of encroachments of Southern—that is, slaveholding—dominion over free communities which had abolished Slavery in their own States, and were not willing to submit to its extension in new territories, where the local majorities proved adverse to its admission.

The election of President LINCOLN exasperated the Southern States to secession, because it evinced the fixed resolution of the North to *set limits* to the extension of a system to which the South (the spoiled child of the late Union) had been encouraged by long ascendancy in forming an equally fixed resolution that *no limits* should be set. President BUCHANAN was the last representative of that resolution in the Chief Magistracy; and his audacious efforts to dragoon the free majority of Kansas to let itself be forced into the Union as a Slave State gave the *coup de grace* to the Southern ascendancy in the Union he sought to establish. From that time the North felt it had no alternative between subjugation to the aggressive sovereignty of the South and assertion of its principles at the late Presidential election. But in those principles, moderate and equitable as they are, the South cannot acquiesce. They cannot keep their "domestic institution" to themselves; they are not content to have every guarantee the North can give them that all possible respect shall be shown their slave-polity, while it will but keep from invading the freedom of those who don't desire, and won't submit, to have it forced upon them in any fresh territory of the Union.

Nothing, in our view, can be more conclusive than the conduct of the Southern politicians during the last four years (to go not further back) as to their total unfitness to sustain federal relations with communities which have freed themselves from the "institution" of Slavery. "When two men ride on one horse, one must ride behind;" and the slave-owning States—behind as they were in every element of natural expansion and pacific prosperity—were determined that in the direction of public affairs they would not "ride behind," however the Presidential vote might decide they should. They have got on their own "high horse;" and however we may suppose defeat and disaster in their rash enterprise might drag them off it, nothing will ever again make them eligible members of the Union they have abandoned.

THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT AND AMERICAN PRIVATEERING.

From the London Observer, May 13.

On Saturday there was a full attendance of the Committee of the Privy Council in Whitehall, which was attended by the leading members of the Cabinet, and where the Attorney and Solicitor-General and the Queen's Advocate were present, for the purpose of giving their advice and assistance in settling the proclamation which will be issued by the Queen in Council, on Tuesday, (to-morrow) for the guidance of British subjects in the unnatural warfare which is to assume very serious dimensions. This proclamation will be by no means of a mere routine or customary character. The vastness of our trade—the extent of our intercourse with all parts of the American continent—the too great probability of a desire on the part of the rash and reckless to take part in the struggle—the greed of gain—the spirit of enterprise—all seem to require the most watchful care on the part of our Government. Our own commerce will, of course, be protected by the strength and vigilance of the British navy; and there need be no question respecting the safety of British goods and British ships engaged in peaceful and regular commerce. In fact, the shipping interest of Great Britain will enjoy unusual and enviable immunity from the risks to which all other vessels of the mercantile navies of other countries will be more or less subjected. The greatest care—and it may be the greatest difficulty—will be to preserve British subjects from running unnecessary risks, and meddling with quarrels not their own. It is in every way desirable that Englishmen should keep to their own ships and their own commerce. By doing so they will have advantages enjoyed by none beside; and the safe and assured profits of a legitimate carrying trade may well compensate for the precarious prizes of an uncertain or an unlawful risk. It is right, therefore, that the subjects of the Queen should be warned against any illicit or violent complicity in the coming struggle. Without going into the question of sovereign rights, our Government have properly decided that there is enough unity of action, and sufficient extension of force to constitute a title on the part of the Confederated States of the South to be treated as a belligerent power. This is a very different matter from acknowledging their political independence as an established State. They will, however, be only entitled to use their belligerent rights against their enemies, and not against neutrals, with whom they are not at war, and who are able to take care of themselves. The penalties of the Foreign Enlistment Act (59 Geo. III. cap. 69) are not very formidable, but it is right in such a case due and formal notice should be given of the intention of the Government to put the act strictly in force. But in the present struggle those who might escape the vigilance of our own authorities in any part of the United Kingdom, or in any dependency of the British Crown, would be still liable to the punishments threatened by the parties engaged in the war; and they should well reflect beforehand that, after the serious warning to be issued, they will forfeit all right to the protection of the British flag or the interference of the British Government. As to the threatened blockade, everything will depend upon its efficiency or non-efficiency, which will be determined by the law in force upon all occasions, and which we believe will be impartially applied, even in the cases too likely to occur in a warfare so irregular and unnatural as this.

Lancashire and the American Civil War.

From the Liverpool Mercury.

The portion of the British people who will be the greatest sufferers by the terrible convulsion which is now shaking society and disturbing all the peaceful pursuits of industry in the United and the Confederate States of America is that which resides in the northwestern district of England, consisting of Lancashire and Cheshire, and in the western districts of Scotland, in and around the flourishing city of Glasgow. These districts not only find in the Northern and Southern States the best markets for the products of their industry—in common with the whole of the mining and manufacturing districts of England—but they also derive from the Southern States much the greater portion of their supply of cotton and tobacco, and from the Northern States a large, if not the largest, portion of their supplies of grain, flour and provisions. In addition to these commercial relations, the ports of the Mersey and the Clyde are interested to a great extent in the shipping trade of the Atlantic, which is placed in considerable peril by the blockade of the Southern ports, and by the issuing of letters-of-marque, which will soon cover the ocean with privateers, who, at the best, are only one degree removed from pirates. Lancashire and the West of Scotland, containing between them a population of at least 4,000,000 inhabitants, are thus deeply affected, not only as producers, but as consumers and ship-owners, by the civil war which has broken out between the people of the Northern and the Southern States. It requires much greater sagacity than we possess, or, indeed, than is granted to man, to foresee all the evils that may be involved in this terrible conflict; yet even at this early state of the strife, and when so much is still wrapped in obscurity, it may be well to consider, and endeavor to estimate some of the evils which it may bring upon these populous districts. The experience of the American war of Independence, and of the second American war, in 1812-15, proved that a war with the United States was the greatest misfortune that could happen to those districts. During both those wars the ordinary course of industry was stopped, great multitudes of people were thrown out of employment, and beggary and pauperism prevailed in every town and village of these districts. We are now about to witness, not a war with the American people, but a war amongst the American people, and it deeply interests us to known how far the effects of the latter will resemble those of the former.

A great and extravagant rise in the price of grain and provisions was one of the principal evils which this country, and these districts especially, suffered during the war of independence and the second American war of 1812. During the second war especially, the prices of corn and bread were higher than they ever were before or have been since, and the sufferings of the people, of the poor especially, from scarcity, were more intense than ever before known. For a dozen years previous to the American war of 1812, the United States had been the only country that supplied England with any considerable quantity of grain or flour, and the war with America cut off this supply entirely. Happily we have not, at present, any reason to anticipate evils of this description, for we are at peace, instead of being at war, with all the Powers of Europe. We draw our supplies of grain from all the corn-growing countries of the world, and we shall still retain an uninterrupted intercourse with the corn-growing districts of the United States, stretching from the northern extremity of Maine to the Southern frontier of Pennsylvania. It is even probable that a larger portion than usual of the corn trade of the Western States of America will find its way to the ports of New-York and Boston, and to our own ports of Montreal and Quebec, owing to the disturbed condition of the country in the lower part of the Valley of the Mississippi. This may to some extent, if not altogether, counteract, so far as we are concerned, the effect which war always has in diminishing production and in increasing unprofitable consumption. On the whole, therefore, as relates to the supply of grain from America, we may hope that the effect of the present struggle on this country will not be nearly as disastrous as that produced in the two wars with America.

But while there is thus reason to hope that our supplies of food will not be cut off, or very materially reduced, there is every reason to fear that our supplies of cotton will be reduced to an alarming and dangerous extent, and also that the power of the American people to consume British manufactures will be most seriously diminished.

The question of the American cotton supply is one which has long excited anxiety and may now well produce the most serious alarm. It is quite certain that our supply of cotton from America will be most seriously diminished during the continuance of the present civil war in America. It is too probabe that the result of that war may be such as greatly to diminish the power of the American planters to produce a sufficient supply of cotton in future; and it is too clear that none of the other cotton-producing countries of the world, nor all of them united, are at present in a condition to supply the deficiency caused by the interruption of the trade with the cotton-growing districts of America. At present it is impossible to estimate the extent of this evil. Fortunately, a considerable part of the crop of last year has been sent forward and a portion, at least, of what remains will be got to sea, and will reach this country in one way or other. If, however, the war which is now breaking out in America should continue to rage for even a couple of years, and if the Northern States should retain their superiority at sea, and be able to continue a permanent blockade of the cotton ports, we may be exposed to such a scarcity of that most necessary article as will produce most disastrous results in the manufacturing districts of Great Britain, and more especially of Lancashire and Lanarkshire.

The question of how far a deficiency or failure in the American crop of cotton can be supplied from other quarters becomes thus a question of the highest importance, and may be one on which the condition of the manufacturing districts of this and other countries will depend for many years. The only other quarters which supply any considerable quantity of cotton are India, Brazil, Egypt, and the West Indies; and the whole amount which they supply is only about one-third of the quantity supplied by the United States. No great increase of supply, in proportion to the vastness of the demand, can be expected from Brazil or from Egypt, or from the West Indies, unless a great increase takes place in the number of emigrants to these colonies. India is the only country that can furnish a supply of cotton sufficiently large even to mitigate the evils caused by a failure or a serious decrease of the supplies from America.

The question of obtaining a rapid increase in the supply of cotton from India is thus the most important question of the present time as relates to the manufacturing districts. No one doubts that the supply of cotton from India can be very considerably increased, but we are in danger of wanting millions of bales, and without the most extraordinary exertions India will only supply us with an increase of a few hundreds or thousands.

The largest quantity of Indian cotton ever introduced into this country in one year was 680 500 bales. This quantity was imported in the year 1857, and in the same year India supplied the Continent of Europe with a considerable quantity of cotton, raising the whole amount of the Indian cotton sent to Europe in 1857 to about 800,000 bales. The question is, how much more can India supply than 800,000 bales per annum, supposing the American crop to be cut off or much reduced, either temporarily by a blockade of the cotton ports, or permanently by an insurrection of the negroes, such as that which converted the magnificent colony of St Domingo into a wilderness?

This question of the extent of supply to be derived from India is at least as much a question of means of transport as it is of means of production. The quantity of Cotton grown in India at the present time is very large, perhaps even large enough to supply a considerable part of our wants; but the means of bringing it down to the sea from the remote inland districts in which it is grown are still miserably defective, and hence a large portion of it will never reach this country. It is now from fifteen to seventeen years since the principal Indian railways were projected, and it is from 10 to 12 years since their construction was commenced, and yet scarcely any of them have reached the edge of that great central plain of Southern India which is the principal Cotton field of that extensive country. On the East Indian Railway, which ascends the Valley of the Ganges, and which, when completed, will run through one of the most extensive cotton fields of India, only 248 miles of line are completed out of a total length of 1,400 miles; on the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, which is the most important of the railways of India as relates to the supply of cotton, only 350¾ miles were completed at the commencement of the present year, out of a total length of 1,100 miles; and on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, which is also intended to connect one of the best cotton districts of India with the port of Bombay, only 81¼ miles are completed, out of a total length of 160 miles. These are fair specimens of the present condition of the railways of India. The whole length of the lines ever projected in India is only about the third part of the length executed in this little country of England, and it is not much more than a tenth part of that executed in the United States; and out of the 3,600 miles of railway projected in India, not nearly 1,000 is completed, after from 15 to 17 years of planning and projecting, and after 10 or 12 years of actual labor. Had the late East India Company acted with common fairness and ordinary foresight towards the railway companies, which have advanced between £30 000 000 and £40,000,000 of money for the forming of the great lines, the greater part of them would have been finished previous to the mutiny of 1857, and would either have prevented, or would have furnished the means of repressing that mutiny, with comparatively little loss of life and property; and if there had not been the most scandalous delay of construction, caused chiefly by the interference of the officers of the East India Company, all the principal cotton districts of India would by this time have been intersected by lines of railway, and the abundance of India would have gone far to supply the deficiencies of America. As it is, the means of increasing the cotton supply from India are greatly diminished by the want of means of communication with the interior; and unless affairs in America take a much more favorable turn than they promise to do at the present time, the whole of the manufacturing districts of England will be exposed to the greatest evils, chiefly owing to the want of a decent Government in India during the last twenty years.

The effect of the present disturbances in America on the export trade and the shipping interest of the Northwestern District will also be very serious, but we have passed our usual limits, and must consider them in another article.

American Shipmasters Alarmed at Privateering—Business in Wales.

From the Star of Gwent.

Owing to the civil war that has unhappily broken out in America, there are fewer vessels of that country in this port than usual, and there is good reason to conclude that our trade with our young republican sister will be greatly checked, if not altogether interrupted, so long as the present disputes exist. The measures resorted to by the Southern Confederacy to grant letters-of-marque, are viewed with great concern by shipowners. On Wednesday last, Capt. ROWLAND, of the New York ship *Joseph Fish*, applied to the magistrates presiding at our Police Court for the purpose of asking permission to take the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty. It appeared from his statement that he is a native of Barnstaple, but he has been naturalized in America. He is about sailing from this port with a cargo of coal for Cuba, but it is apprehensive, as the ship is an American, that he may be captured. As he felt desirous of sailing under British colors, he also wished to transfer his allegiance to the Crown of Great Britain. The magistrates informed him that he must have his ship duly chartered as a British one, in accordance with the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, if he wished to secure the protection of the British flag. The captain thanked the magistrates, and left the court somewhat perplexed as to the best course that he could adopt to secure the speedy departure of his ship, which is laden with barrels of small coal. The American shipowners and masters who are now in this port are placed in a similar painful situation. Some of them are determined to hoist British colors their passage outwards, while others declare they will lose every stick rather than lower the American flag. The American news is eagerly anticipated every day, not only by the natives of that country, but also by the shipbrokers and mercantile men of the port, who are seriously affected by the war that has broken out. Exaggerated rumors of a very gloomy character are continually circulated throughout the town. One train brings intelligence of the complete or partial stoppage of iron, tin, and other works in the neighborhood of Dowlais, Merthyr, Newbridge, Abersychan, and other districts on the hills, whilst reports are rife that the masters have given notice of a reduction of no less than twenty per cent. in the wages, in consequence of the want of confidence which is naturally felt in such troublous times. We fear that this town and neighborhood will, for some time to come, be serious sufferers by the war that has just broken out.

A Scottish Clergyman on the Crisis.

A public meeting was held in Edinburgh on the evening of the 9th, for the purpose of hearing an address from Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, the Abolitionist preacher, on Slavery, with reference to the present crisis. The chair was occupied by Dr. GUTHRIE, who, in the course of a lengthened address, said:

"I heard yesterday a circumstance that illustrates the state of matters in America. There is an Episcopal clergyman in New-York, or one of the largest towns of America, who has four sons. Two of them are in the South, in the ranks of the Southerners. His other two sons—his Joseph and Benjamin—armed to the teeth, are off to fight the Southerners; and perchance these brothers may meet foot to foot and sword to sword in that shocking battle. Think of the state of that father. Whom is he to pray for? For which side is he to ask the victory? A bullet from a brother's rifle strikes a brother's heart. Whichever side may gain, that father loses. A civil war is, of all calamities that can befall a country, the most dreadful; and what aggravates the state of matters in America is this—the wretched cause of this war and the terrible spirit of vengeance which men are carrying into it. How does the haughty pride of both parties flare out, glare out, in the answer given by President LINCOLN'S Secretary to a letter sent by the Governor of Maryland, who, deprecating this dreadful bloodshed, and anxious for a peaceful settlement, proposes to the President of the United States that the matter should be referred to our Ambassador, Lord LYONS, and that he should be asked to arbitrate between the contending parties—a most Christian like proposal! How is it received? Resented, and resented with a fling at monarchy, forsooth! The President's Secretary writes back and asks how any man could propose that the matter should be referred to the arbitrement of a foreign country, and especially the arbitrement of a European Monarchy; Monarchy! What is the Monarchy to which this Governor proposes to refer? Unquestionably it is not the Monarchy of Russia, not the Monarchy of King Bomba, or King Bomba's son, [laughter;] it is the Monarchy of her own mother, and surely it is a mother's part to step in between her sons, when, knife in hand, they are about to plunge them into each other's breasts. A European Monarchy, forsooth! I am very much mistaken if many in the United States at this moment would not be thankful for the motherly patronage of our good Queen Victoria. I am very much mistaken if they would not be thankful to be under a Monarchy where there is a sovereign, but no slave—where every honest man can sell his work to the highest bidder, and go to work when he likes—ay, and strike when he likes—where we have markets for the sale of cattle, but not of men or women. Monarchy, forsooth! I must say to my friend, Dr. CHEEVER, that the pride of his people seems to be unextinguishable—sneering at a monarchy, when their own Republic, like an old house, is tumbling down about their ears, Slavery being the dry rot the untempered mortar that is fatal to the whole building." He concluded by expressing the hope that the time would soon come when the signs of true repentance would be shown by the people of America, when in their solemn fast, they would "undo the heavy burdens, and let the oppressed go free"—when they would join in saying, like Joseph's brethren, "We have been verily guilty concerning our brother, in that we saw the anguish of his soul when he besought us, and we would not hear; therefore is this distress come upon us."

A Suspicious Anecdote of Daniel Webster.

From the London Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

When DANIEL WEBSTER was last in this country, some fifteen years ago, he dined one day in society with SIDNEY SMITH. After a good deal of sparring, in which the reverend wit worked the sore subject of repudiation, from which he had suffered heavily, with many of his friends, he asked WEBSTER—abruptly, as it seemed to the gentleman from whom the story comes, and who was present—whether he anticipated a disruption of the Union, at no very remote date. WEBSTER'S answer was a prompt and unqualified "Most decidedly." "Will it, in your opinion, be accompanied with bloodshed?" was SIDNEY'S further question. "Most probably," was WEBSTER'S answer. Indeed, after the "nullification" business, the chance of Southern secession must always have presented itself as on the cards to all American minds but those of the optimist order, which is not largely represented among statesmen.

What the London Times Correspondent Saw at Charleston.

LETTER FROM MR. WM. RUSSELL.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 21, 1861.

I find some consolation for the disappointment of not arriving in time to witness the attack on Fort Sumter in describing the condition of the work soon after Major ANDERSON surrendered it. Already I have upon my table a pamphlet entitled "*The Battle of Fort Sumter and First Victory of the Southern Troops*," &c., several "poems," and a variety of versicules, songs, and rhetorical exercitations upon this event, which, however important as a political demonstration, is of small value in a military sense, except in so far as the bloodless occupation of a position commanding Charleston harbor is concerned. It may tend to prevent any false impressions founded on imperfect information to state a few facts connected with the fire in the work, and its effects, which will interest, at least, some military readers.

In the first place, it may be well to admit that the military preparations and positions of the South Carolinians were more formidable than one was prepared to expect on the part of a small State, without any considerable internal organization or resources. This comparative efficiency was due mainly to General BEAUREGARD and his assistant engineer, Major WHITING, who are both professional engineer officers of the United States army, and who had capacity and influence enough to direct the energies of the undisciplined masses in the proper direction, instead of allowing them to rush on their fate in the perilous essay of an escalade, as they intended. The State of South Carolina had for a long time past been accumulating arms and munitions of war, and it may be said that ever since the nullification contest she had permitted herself to dwell on the idea of ultimate secession, to be effected by force if necessary. When Gen. BEAUREGARD and Major WHITING came here the works intended to resist the fleet and to crush the fort were in a very imperfect state. Major ANDERSON and his officers had a true professional contempt for the batteries of the civilians and militia men, which was in some measure justifiable. One morning, however, as they took their survey of their enemy's labors for the previous night, they perceived a change had come over the design of their works. That "some one who knows his business is over there," was evident. Their strange relationship with those who were preparing to destroy them, if possible, however, prevented their recourse to the obvious means which were then in abundance in their hands to avert the coming danger. Had Major ANDERSON maintained a well-regulated fire on the enemy the moment they began to throw up their batteries and prepare Fort Moultrie against him, he could have made their progress very slow and exceedingly laborious, and have marked it at every step with blood. His command over the ground was very decided, but he had, it is to be supposed, no authority to defend himself in the only way in which it could be done. "Too late,"—that fatal phrase,—was the echo to every order which came from the seat of Government at Washington. Meantime, the South Carolinians worked at their batteries, and were soon able to obtain cover on the soft sandy plains on which they were planting their guns and mortars. They practiced their men at the guns, stacked shot and shell, and furnished their magazines, and drilled their raw levies with impunity within 1,400 yards of the fort. We all know what impunity is worth in offensive demonstrations. It is a powerful agent sometimes in creating enthusiasm. Every day more volunteers flocked to the various companies, or created new associations of armed men, and the heterogeneous and motley mass began to assume some resemblance to an army, however irregular. At the present moment Charleston is like a place in the neighborhood of a camp where military and volunteer tailors are at work trying experiments in uniforms, and sending in their animated models for inspection. There is an endless variety—often of ugliness—in dress and equipment and nomenclature among these companies. The head dress is generally, however, a smart cap like the French kepi; the tunic is of different cuts, colors, facings and materials,—green, with gray and yellow; gray, with orange and black and white; blue, with white and yellow facings, roan, brown, burnt sienna and olive,—jackets, frocks, tunics, blouses, cloth linen, tweed, flannel. The officers are generally in blue frocks and brass buttons, with red sashes, the rank being indicated by gold lace parallelograms on the shoulder straps, which are like those in use in the Russian army. The arms of the men seem tolerably well kept and in good order. Many, however, still shoulder "White Bess,"—the old smooth-bore musket with unbrowned barrel. The following is an official return, which I am enabled to present to you through the courtesy of the authorities, showing the actual number of men under arms yesterday in and around Charleston:

MORRIS ISLAND.—Seventeenth Regiment, 700 men; First Regiment, 950 men; Second Regiment, 975 men; total, 2,625 men.

SULLIVAN'S ISLAND.—Fifth Regiment, 1,075 men; detachment of Eighth Regiment, 250 men; detachment of Sixth Regiment, 200 men; cavalry and others, 225 men; total, 1,750.

Stone and other points, 750 men; Charleston, 1,900 men; Columbia, 1,950 men.

	Men.
Morris Island	2,625
Sullivan's Island	1,750
Stone and other Points	750
Total	5,125
Columbia	1,950
Charleston	1,900
Total	8,975
In field at the time of report	3,027
Total	12,002

The regiments mentioned here are composed of the various companies raised in different localities with different names, but the State regulars are in expectation that they will soon be made portions of the regular army of the Confederate States which is in course of formation. There are, I believe, only 55,000 registered voters in South Carolina. The number of men furnished by them is a fair indication of the zeal which animates the population. The *physique* of the troops is undeniably good. Now and then undersized, weakly men may be met with, but the great majority of the companies consist of rank and file exceeding the average stature of Europeans, and very well built and muscular. The men run very large down here. Nothing, indeed, can be more obvious when one looks at the full-grown, healthy, handsome race which develops itself in the streets, in the bar-rooms, and in the hotel halls, than the error of the argument, which is mainly used by the Carolinians themselves, that white men cannot thrive in their State. In limb, figure, height, weight, they are equal to any people I have ever seen, and their features are very regular and pronounced. They are, indeed, as unlike the ideal American of our caricaturists and our stage as is the "*milor*" of the Porte St. Martin to the English gentleman. Some of this superiority is due to the fact that the bulk of the white population here are in all but name aristocrats, or rather oligarchs. The State is but a gigantic Sparta, in which the helotry are marked by an indelible difference of color and race from the masters. The white population which is not land and slave holding and agricultural is very small and very insignificant. The masters enjoy every advantage which can conduce to the physical excellence of a people and to the cultivation of the graces and accomplishments of life, even though they are rather disposed to neglect purely intellectual enjoyments and tastes. Many of those who serve in the ranks are men worth from £5,000 to £10,000 a year—at least so I was told—and men were pointed out to me who were said to be worth far more. One private feeds his company on French pâtés and Madeira, another provides his comrades with unlimited Champagne, most grateful on the arid sandhills; a third, with a more soldierly view to their permanent rather than occasional efficiency, purchases for the men of his "Guard" a complete equipment of Enfield rifles. How long the zeal and resources of these gentlemen will last it may not be easy to say. At present they would prove formidable to any enemy, except a regular army on the plain and in the open field, but they are not provided with field artillery or with adequate cavalry, and they are not accustomed to act in concert and in large bodies.

Yesterday morning I waited on Gen. BEAUREGARD, who is commanding the forces of South Carolina. His aides-de-camp, Mr. MANNING, Mr. CHESNUT, Mr. PORCHER MILES and Col. LUCAS, accompanied me. Of these the former has been Governor of his State; the next has been a Senator, the third a member of Congress. They are all volunteers and are gentlemen of position in the State, and the fact that they are not only content, but gratified to act as *aides* to the professional soldier is the best proof of the reality of the spirit which animates the class they represent. Mr. LUCAS is a gentleman of the State, who is acting as aide-de-camp to Gov. PICKENS. Passing through the dense crowd which, talking, smoking and reading newspapers, fills the large hall of Mills' House, we emerge on the dirty street, sufficiently broad, and lined with trees protected by wooden sheathings at the base. The houses, not very lofty, are clean and spacious, and provided with verandahs facing the south as far as possible. The trees give the streets the air of a boulevard, and the town has somehow or other a reminiscence of the Hague about it which I cannot explain or account for satisfactorily. The headquarters are in a large, airy public building, once devoted to an insurance company's operations, or to the accommodation of the public fire companies. There was no guard at the door; officers and privates were passing to and fro in the hall, part of which was cut off by canvas screens, so as to form rooms for the departments of the Horse Guards of South Carolina. Into one of these we turned, and found the desks occupied by officers in uniform, writing dispatches and copying documents with all the *abandon* which distinguishes the true soldier when he can get at printed forms and Government stationery. In another moment we were ushered into a smaller room, and were presented to the General, who was also seated at his desk. Any one accustomed to soldiers can readily detect the "real article" from the counterfeit, and when Gen. BEAUREGARD stood up to welcome us, it was patent he was a man capable of greater things than taking Sumter. He is a squarely-built, lean man, of about 40 years of age, with broad shoulders, and legs "made to fit" a horse, of middle height, and his head is covered with thick hair, cropped close, and showing the bumps, which are reflective and combative, with a true Gallic air, at the back of the skull; the forehead, broad and well developed, projects somewhat over the keen, eager dark eyes; the face is very thin, with very high cheek bones, a well-shaped nose, slightly aquiline, and a large, rigid, and sharply cut mouth, set above a full fighting chin. In the event of any important operations taking place, the name of this officer will, I feel assured, be heard often enough to be my excuse for this little sketch of his outward man. He was good enough to detail his chief engineer officer to go with me over the works, and I found in Maj. WHITING a most able guide and agreeable companion. It is scarcely worth while to waste time in describing the position of Charleston. It lies as low as Venice, the look of which it rather affects from a distance, with long sandy islands stretching out as arms to close up the approaches, and lagunes cutting into the marshy shores. On a sandy island and spit on the left hand shore, stands Fort Moultrie. On the Southern side, on another sandy island, are the lines of the batteries which, probably, were most dangerous, from their proximity and position, to the unprotected face of Sumter. The fort itself is built in the tideway, on a rocky point, which has been increased by artificial deposits of granite chips. Embarked, with a few additions to our original party, on board a small steamer called the *Lady Davis*, we first proceeded to Morris Island, about 3½ miles from Charleston. Our steamer was filled with commissariat stores for the troops, of whom 4,000 were said to be encamped among the sandhills. Any one who has ever been at Southport, or has seen the dunes about Dunkirk or Calais, will have a good idea of the place. Our landing was opposed by a guard of stout volunteers, with crossed firelocks; but they were satisfied by the General's authority, and we proceeded, ankle deep in the soft white sand, to visit the batteries which played off the landward face of Sumter. They are made of sandbags for the most part, well placed in the sand hills, with good traverses and well-protected magazines, the embrasures being faced with palmetto logs, which do not splinter when struck by shot. It did not, however, require much investigation to show that these works would be greatly injured by a fire of vertical and horizontal shell from the fort, and that the distance of their armament would render it difficult to breach the solid walls which were opposed to them at upward of 1,200 yards away. However, there were two powerful mortar batteries, which could have done great damage if they were well served, and have made the terreplein and parade of the fort a complete "shell trap," unless the mortars were injured. The civilians and militiamen set greater store on the iron battery at Cummings Point, which is the part of the island nearest to the fort; but the fire of heavy guns would have soon destroyed their confidence. It consists of yellow pine logs placed as vertical uprights. The roof, of the same material, slopes from the top of the uprights to the sand facing the enemy; over it are dovetailed bars of railroad iron, of the T pattern, from top to bottom, all riveted down in the most secure manner. On the front the railroad iron roof and incline present an angle of about 30 degrees. There are three port-holes, with iron shutters. When opened by the action of a lever, the muzzles of the columbiads fill up the space completely. The columbiad guns with which this battery is equipped bear on the south wall of Sumter at an angle. The inclined side of the battery has been struck by six shot, the effect of two of which is enough to demonstrate that the fire of the guns *en barbette* would have been destructive. The columbiad is a kind of Dahlgren—that is, a piece of ordnance very thick in the breech, and lightened off gradually from the trunnions to the muzzle. The platforms were rather light, but the carriages were solid and well made, and the elevating screws or hitches of the guns were in good order. The mortars are of various calibres and descriptions, mostly 8-inch and 10-inch, and it is said there were seventeen of them in position and working against the fort, and that 35 guns were from time to time directed against it. Shot and shell appeared to be abundant enough. The works are all small detached batteries, with sandbag merlons, and open at the gorge, and they extend for four miles along the shore of the island. The camps are pitched most irregularly between the sandhills—tents of all shapes and sizes, in the fashion called higgledy-piggledy, here and there in knots and groups, in a way that would drive an Indian Quartermaster-General mad. Bones of beef and mutton, Champagne and wine bottles obstructed the approaches, which were of a nature to afflict Dr. SUTHERLAND and Sir JOHN MCNEILL most bitterly, and to suggest the reflection that the army which so utterly neglected sanitary regulations could not long exist as soon as the sun gained full power. They say, however, the men are not sickly, and that these sandhills are the most healthy spots about Charleston. The men were occupied as soldiers generally are when they have nothing to do—lounging or lying on the straw and plank carpets, smoking, reading, sleeping. The owners of the tents give them various names, of which "The Lions' Den," "The Tigers' Lair," "The Eagles' Nest," "Mars' Delight" are fair specimens, and these are done in black on the white calico. In one which we visited the hospitable inmates were busily engaged in brewing claret cup, and Bordeaux, lemons, sugar, ice, and Champagne, and salads were in abundance, and at the end of the tent was a Bar, where anything else in reason could be had for the asking, though water was not so plentiful. At one of the batteries the great object of attraction was a gun made on Capt. BLAKELEY'S principle, by Messrs. FAWCETT, PRESTON & Co., of Liverpool, which was only put in battery the day before the fire opened, and the effect of which on the masonry is said to have been very powerful. It is a 12-pounder—the same which was tried last year, I think,—and bears a brass plate with the inscription, "Presented to South Carolina by one of her citizens." It is remarkable enough that the vessel which carried it lay in the midst of the United States war vessels at the mouth of the harbor.

Having satisfied our curiosity as well as time and a sandstorm permitted, we got into a row-boat and proceeded to Sumter. At a distance the fort bears some resemblance to Fort Paul, at Sebastopol. It is a truncated pentagon, with three faces armed—that which is towards Morris Island being considered safe from attack, as the work was only intended to resist an approach from the sea. It is said to have cost altogether more than £200,000 sterling. The walls are of solid brick and concrete masonry, built close to the edge of the water, 60 feet high, and from eight to 12 feet in thickness, and carry three tiers of guns on the north, east and west exterior sides. Its weakest point is on the south side, where the masonry is not protected by any flank fire to sweep the wharf. The work is designed for an armament of 140 pieces of ordnance of all calibres. Two tiers are under bombproof casemates, and the third or upper tier is *en barbette*; the lower tier is intended for 42-pounder paixhan guns; the second tier for eight and ten-inch columbiads, for throwing solid or hollow shot, and the upper tier for mortars and guns. But only 75 are now mounted. Eleven paixhan guns are among that number, nine of them commanding Fort Moultrie. Some of the columbiads are not mounted. Four of the 32-pounder *barbette* guns are on pivot carriages, and others have a sweep of 180 degrees. The walls are pierced everywhere for musketry. The magazine contains several hundred barrels of gunpowder, and a supply of shot, powder and shells. The garrison was amply supplied with water from artificial wells. The war garrison of the fort ought to be at least 600 men, but only 79 were within its walls, with the laborers—109, all told—at the time of the attack.

The walls of the fort are dented on all sides by shot marks, but in no instance was any approach made to a breach, and the greatest damage, at one of the angles on the south face, did not extend more than two feet into the masonry, which is of very fine brick. The parapet is, of course, damaged, but the casemate embrasures are uninjured. On landing at the wharf we perceived that the granite copings had suffered more than the brickwork, and that the stone had split up and splintered where it was struck. The ingenuity of the defenders was evident even here. They had no mortar with which to fasten up the stone slabs they had adapted as blinds to the windows of the unprotected south side, but Major ANDERSON, or his subordinate, Capt. FOSTER, had closed the slabs in with lead, which he procured from some water piping, and had rendered them proof against escalade, which he was prepared also to resent by extensive mines laid under the wharf and landing-place, to be fired by friction tubes and lines laid inside the work. He had also prepared a number of shells for the same purpose, to act as hand grenades, with friction tubes and lanyards, when hurled down from the parapet on his assailants. The entrance to the fort was blocked up by masses of masonry, which had been thrown down from the walls of the burnt barracks and officers' quarters along the south side. A number of men were engaged in digging up the mines at the wharf, and others were busied in completing the ruin of the tottering walls, which were still so hot that it was necessary to keep a hose of water playing on part of the brickwork. To an uninitiated eye it would seem as if the fort was untenable; but, in reality, in spite of the destruction done to it, a stout garrison, properly supplied, would have been in no danger from anything except the explosion of the magazine, of which the copper door was jammed by the heat at the time of the surrender. Exclusive of the burning of the quarters and the intense heat, there was no reason for a properly handled and sufficient force to surrender the place. It is needless to say Major ANDERSON had neither one nor the other. He was in all respects most miserably equipped. His guns were without screws, scales or tangents, so that his elevations were managed by rude wedges of deal, and his scales marked in chalk on the breech of the guns, and his distances and bearings scratched in the same way on the side of the embrasures. He had not a single fuse for his shells, and he tried in vain to improvise them by filling pieces of bored out pine with caked gunpowder. His cartridges were out, and he was compelled to detail some of his few men to make them out of shirts, stockings and jackets. He had not a single mortar, and he was compelled to the desperate expedient of planting long guns in the ground at an angle of 45 degrees, for which he could find no shell, as he had no fuses which could be fired with safety. He had no sheers to mount his guns, and chance alone enabled him to do so by drifting some large logs down with the tide against Sumter. Finally, he had not even one engine to put out a fire in quarters. I walked carefully over the parade, and could detect the marks of only seven shells in the ground, but Major WHITING told me the orders were to burst the shells over the parapet so as to frustrate any attempt to work the barbette guns. Two of these were injured by shot, and one was overturned, apparently by its own recoil, but there was no injury done inside any of the casemates to the guns or works. The shell splinters had all disappeared, carried off, I am told, as "trophies." Had Major ANDERSON been properly provided, so that he could have at once sent his men to the guns, opened fire to those in barbette, thrown shell and hot shot, kept relays to all his casemates, and put out fires as they arose from red-hot shot or shell, he must, I have no earthly doubt, have driven the troops off Morris Island, burnt out Fort Moultrie, and silenced the enemy's fire. His loss might have been considerable, that of the Confederates must have been very great. As it was, not a life was lost by fire on either side. A week hence and it will be impossible for a fleet to do anything, except cover the descent of an army here, and they must lie off, at the least, four miles from the nearest available beach.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

QUEENSTOWN, Thursday, May 16.

From the London Daily News City Article this morning.

No surprise will be felt should a rise in the Bank rate of Discount take place to-day. The applications at the Bank yesterday were not, however, on as active a scale as is usually the case when there is an advance in the rate on the following day. In the open market, not much business was done below 5¼ ℔ cent., and many of the dealers were content to turn away business to the Bank.

From the London *Times* of this morning, the exportation of gold to America on Saturday and yesterday amounted to a total of $548,000. The funds consequently remain inactive at the quotations of the last three weeks. The applications for discount at the bank, yesterday, were again heavy in anticipation of the possibility of a rise in the rate to-day. About $10,000 in bar gold was bought by the bank. In the railway market the supply of stock for the settlement, proved larger than had been anticipated, and a general decline took place. The current speculation continues in favor of the fall. The Vienna quotations, yesterday, show a further movement of 2 ℔ cent. in the exchange in favor of Austria, showing a total of 7 ℔ cent. within a week. There was a rise of 1 to 2 ℔ cent. yesterday, in the United States 5 ℔ cents. American Railway Securities were also firmer.

The affairs of NICHOLSON, STONE & Co., warehousemen, are to be wound up in the Court of Bankruptcy.

Twenty-four houses are disqualified for future engagements, by the death of the Duke of Bedford.

The affairs of Mr. GEORGE THOMSON, of the Crookhay Iron Works, have been brought into the Birmingham Bankruptcy Court. Liabilities stated to be between £50,000 and £60,000.

180 noblemen and gentlemen were presented at the Prince Consort's levée yesterday.

The guarantee for the International Exhibition of 1862 now exceeds £4,000,000.

The Prince of Wales has intimated his willingness to attend the inauguration of a new Sailors' Home at Great Yarmouth, but he cannot consent to any public demonstration.

The second reading of the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, which embodies the financial scheme of the Government, comes on to-night, when the debate, adjourned on Monday, will be resumed. The *Herald* says, that at whatever cost, and whatever may be the consequences, the Conservatives will resist to the last the attempt to subject the country to the despotism of an accidental majority in the Commons.

Between the end of November and the beginning of April, the remittances of gold to America amounted to upwards of five millions. The Australian letters state that shipments of gold were being made thence to India and China, and on a larger scale than usual, thus diverting a portion of the supplies which would otherwise be forwarded to England.

The presentation of degrees in connection with the London University, took place yesterday. Lord GRANVILLE, the Chancellor, delivered a speech highly eulogistic of the University.

The Duke D'AUMALE presided at the annual dinner of the Literary Fund last night. Four other of the Orleans Princes were present, but there were scarcely any persons of eminence in the political world.

In the principal speech of the evening His Royal Highness slightly touched on politics in reference to freedom of the Press. Mr. DISRAELI proposed the Chairman's health. The Duke, in reply, expressed a hope that his Gallicism, at least, added to the cosmopolitan character of the gathering.

LONDON, Thursday, May 16.

The Bank of England rate has been raised to six per cent.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 16.

FIRST REPORT.—Rather better demand. Sales, probably about 7,000 bales, or more. Imports 32,499 bales. Previously this week, 7,558 bales.

LONDON, Thursday, May 16—noon.

Consols steady and inactive, at 91⅞@92. Shares flat, and prices lower. Canadian and American shares unchanged.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Thursday, May 16.

Opening Prices—Consols, Money 91⅞@¾; Consols, Account, 91⅞@92. New Threes, 89¾.

PARIS, Wednesday, May 15—3 20 P. M.

The Bourse opened very firm, but was flat at the close. Rentes were finally quoted at 69.55, or five cents lower than yesterday.

QUEENSTOWN, Thursday, May 16, 1861.

PARIS, May 15.—The discussion on the petition in favor of the occupation of Syria, was continued to-day in the Senate. M. BILLAULT gave most satisfactory explanations with regard to the attitude and resolution of the Government of the Emperor. He read the last dispatch of M. THOUVENEL relative to the Syrian question, which met with general approval. The Marquis LAROCHE JAQUELIN said the object of the petitioners being attained by the formal and energetic declaration of the Government, the Senate should support a policy so truly national. The order of the day was then adopted almost unanimously, there being only two dissentient votes.

STARVATION OF CATTLE.—Mr. WILLIAM A. HARRIS, a well known citizen of the village of Newtonville, in Newton, was arrested yesterday by order of the town authorities, on the charge of cruelty to his cattle. He was brought before Justice RUTTER for examination, and was bound over for trial next month. The attention of the Selectmen was directed to the barn of Mr. HARRIS, and the premises visited. A scene was presented to the officials which will scarcely be credited. The carcasses of seven cows and a horse were found, under circumstances which left little doubt that the animals had *starved to death.* The horse had gnawed the woodwork of his stall and everything within his reach. The cattle had devoured everything near them, and their bodies gave most unmistakable evidence that they had perished from lack of attention. One cow was living, but is so reduced that it is doubtful if the veterinary surgeons can save her life. The cattle were all of imported breed, and, we hear, were mortgaged. Mr. HARRIS has suffered some pecuniary reverses of late, but his course in regard to his live stock has astonished his friends and neighbors. The affair has occasioned great excitement in the neighborhood.—*Boston Traveller, May 24.*

PRINCE ALFRED IN THE PROVINCES.—The Royal "middy," Prince ALFRED, arrived at Halifax on Wednesday evening. He is to visit the whole of the British North American Provinces, but will not be publicly received, owing to the death of his grandmother, the Duchess of Kent. The following official intimation has been given in the *Gazette*:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Quebec, 16th May, 1861.

His Excellency the Governor-General desires to state, for the information of the people of Canada, that this Colony is about to be honored by a visit from his Royal Highness Prince ALFRED.

His Royal Highness will travel strictly *incognito*, as an officer of one of Her Majesty's ships, and will dispense with addresses and other formal or ceremonial marks of respect and loyalty.

His Royal Highness' progress through the country will necessarily be rapid. By command,

FRANCIS RETALLACK,
Acting Civil Secretary.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Progress of Kentucky Sentiment Towards Sustaining the National Government in the Coming Session of Congress—Probable Resignation of Breckinridge and Powell—The Hero of Sumter to be Presented with a Sword—Decidedly Loyal Views of Prominent Kentuckians, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, May 23, 1861.

Our Congressional campaign will be short and decisive. Every District will probably send a flat-footed Unionist. No open or conditional Disunionist may dare make the race or face the people on the stump and at the polls, except, perhaps, in "Jackson's Purchase," the little section west of the Tennessee River.

By the way, the Secessionists in Paducah and Columbus are very noisy. They are backed by West Tennesseeans, who intend suddenly to send thousands of troops by the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to Columbus, and by the Tennessee River to Paducah. They threaten to make "the Purchase" secede from Kentucky, if Kentucky don't secede, or if they can't precipitate the State by provoking a fight with Col. PRENTISS. I reckon "the Purchase" can't be transferred, and can't transfer or sell Kentucky—but the attempt may be made, and MAGOFFIN may wink at it. Nor can West Tennessee transfer East Tennessee. If reports are true, ANDREW JOHNSON'S section will vote down West Tennessee's ordinance of secession by 20,000 majority.

Our people, finding they cannot longer be neutral, may instruct their Representatives to support the General Government against its would-be destroyers. This is the popular tendency. Senators BRECKINRIDGE and POWELL, like BAYARD, of Delaware, may resign. From prudential motives, they may do so before the meeting of the "Abolition Congress," and never again show their faces in Washington. They should, in conformity with their professed "doctrine of instructions," resign now, while the Legislature is in session, and can supply their places with true and faithful exponents of Kentucky sentiment, like JOSHUA F. BELL. But they and Gov. MAGOFFIN are helping JEFF. DAVIS to break up the Government, and so will do what they can, or dare do, to keep Kentucky's chairs in the United States Senate vacant, or worse than vacant.

Secession in the Kentucky House is more repressed. Union is more strong and decided. The people of Frankfort are all right. They and the loyal members of the Legislature will, I am told, present Col. ROBERT ANDERSON a sword, in token of their admiration of his heroic devotion to his country's flag. No military bill or indirect secession act, like that passed at Jefferson City, can pass at Frankfort. Two motions indorsing the Governor's "neutrality" proclamation, were yesterday voted down by the House. The House and the Senate now require every member of the State Guard to take the oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, if he has failed to take it according to the requirements of the militia law; and, if he has once taken it, to renew his pledge of fidelity to his country.

Senators WHITTAKER and ROUSSEAU spoke yesterday the sentiment of this district. They warn Kentucky Secessionists to cease countenancing the enlistment of Kentucky troops for JEFF DAVIS. They intend to abide by the Constitution of the United States, whoever administers it, to stand true to the Government, to perform all their duties to the Union. They are not for a neutrality which, like the old cry against "coercion," however well meant, aids and plays into the hands of the enemies of the United States Government; and they declare that neutrality is not the position which Kentucky ought hereafter to hold. Mr. ROUSSEAU says: "I tell gentlemen Kentucky will not go out of the Union as other States have; if she does go, she will go out in blood. I cannot be dragged out of the Union; I must be taken out only by lawful and constitutional means, or be taken out dead."

Hon. ROBERT MALLORY and Judge W. F. BULLOCK spoke here, last night, in the same spirit, and were loudly cheered. The Louisville heart is beating strongly for the maintenance of the Government against the rebels. I never heard the secession movement more unqualifiedly denounced than it was last night by Messrs. MALLORY and BULLOCK. Their tone and drift was as follows: JEFF DAVIS & Co. have wilfully involved themselves in war; they have deliberately brought on the war; they have no right or reason to expect that Kentucky will fight their battles. Kentucky, for the Southern people's sake, will do all she can to stop the war and restore the Union; but she will not fight for JEFF. DAVIS & Co. She will do nothing to avert their merited retribution. There was no adequate, just or reasonable cause for the secession, rebellion or revolution of a single Southern State. The pretexts for secession were all silly, flimsy, groundless and absurd. The General Government neither injured, nor interfered with, nor threatened Southern rights in any wise. The Fugitive Slave law was as faithfully executed as any law upon the Federal or State statute books, and, with reference to Kentucky and Missouri, is better carried out to-day than ever before. Southern rights in the Territories were as well secured and respected by the laws of the second session of the last Congress as Northern rights. Southern rights in the Territories and in the States were never so perfectly guaranteed as they are at this day. The Secessionists knew they could control the Administration in the ensuing Congress by a majority of twenty-two in the House and thirteen in the Senate, and yet seceded. Secession is the sum of all crimes, follies and absurdities. Kentucky will never sanction the conspiracy. She will never join "the Confederate States" in their insane and suicidal career—will never inflict infamy and ruin upon herself for their sakes. For Kentucky to secede would be pusillanimity, cowardice, treason. Let her, if need be, be the Thermopylæ of liberty and Union. While she will strive for peace, compromise and reunion, she will not desert the Stars and Stripes. She will fight for her country's flag rather than give it up for the Palmetto or Confederate flag.

Judge BULLOCK, in this connection, said: "Though every other Southern State secede, I would have Kentucky stand alone and stand firm. I would as soon think of deserting the grave of my father, or the flag of my country in the hour of battle, as of advising Kentucky to desert the Union at this crisis. I would rather fall dead this instant than do so. All the blood in my veins is Southern; all my relatives live in the South; I deeply sympathize with my deluded and misguided Southern brethren; but I would strike down as a traitor even my twin-brother who should dare to trail the flag of the United States, the flag of my country, upon my native soil of Kentucky. And I brand him a liar who calls Kentucky a coward for sustaining, as she will, the Government of the United States."

Mr. MALLORY, referring to Gov. MAGOFFIN'S "warning" the Government not to occupy any port, post or place in Kentucky, said: "The Government has clear Constitutional rights upon our soil, and they must be respected and maintained. The Government has in Kentucky its courts, its custom-houses, its post-offices, its arsenal, its laws, its arms and munitions, its troops, its officers—military, judicial and civil; and the Government has a perfect right to keep them here. The Confederate States have no such rights in Kentucky."

I see Mr. PRENTISS urges the formation and equipment of Union companies all over the State, for self-defence against the State Guard, unless it is immediately purged and purified. "If," he writes, "the State Guard should attempt to strike down the Union, God knows, in such a case, we would invoke collision between the Union forces formed here and the State Guard, however terrible it might be. Better incur even the danger of fearful collisions in Kentucky, than commit the State to the guardianship of an organization repudiating the Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the laws."

PONTIAC.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar....This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 68, 2, 1, 3, 20, 15, 16, 17, 19, 18, 72, 84, 78, 79, 84, 87, 88, 98, 90. Enumerated causes.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Adjourned to Thursday, the 30th inst.

Part II.—Nos. 3,034, 137, 138, 139, 15. Without jury.

Litigation of a Will—Appeal from Judgment on Referee's Report.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Clerke, Leonard and Barnard.

Henry H. Everson and others, vs. Mary Ann Given, et al.—The plaintiffs are the children of Walter Everson, deceased, and their guardian, George B. Everson, invested $6,000 of their money in 6-11ths of a bond and mortgage for $11 000 in his own name, and in such form as not to disclose his fiduciary character. Being indebted to the estate of Nicholas Everson, deceased, for an antecedent debt, George B. Everson assigned said 6-11ths of this bond and mortgage to Eliza Everson, the sole acting executrix of the will of Nicholas Everson, deceased, as security for said debt. The plaintiffs filed their bill against the executrix alone in June, 1830, alleging these facts, and that George B. Everson had died insolvent; that Eliza Everson had received considerable sums of money by means of the mortgage, and prayed for an account against her, and that their part of the mortgage might be decreed to them, and the executrix be restrained from collecting it, and for further relief.

Mrs. Everson answered, and claimed the mortgage assigned to her, as belonging to such executrix.

The Vice-Chancellor decided in her favor, [illegible] her a prior lien on the mortgage. The [illegible] versed that decision, 27th June, 1836, and [illegible] plaintiffs entitled to the moneys secured [illegible] of George B. Everson, or to so much of [illegible] due by him to the plaintiffs at his death, [illegible] a reference to ascertain this amount, and also what had been received by Mrs. Everson on the mortgage, and how much was then due on it, thus fully settling [illegible] rights as against the estate of Nicholas [illegible], deceased, (Case, folio 22,) which decree [illegible] since been questioned. Nicholas Evertson, [illegible] left assets vastly more than sufficient to [illegible] debts, (the debt to plaintiffs included,) which [illegible] in equal parts to and among his three children, and their representatives, *per stirpes*, the [illegible] defendants being one of said children, and the [illegible] representative of the other two, who are dead.

The case was decided by the referee in favor of the [illegible], and the defendants appeal from the judgment. Argued, and decision reserved.

[illegible] Bonney for appelants; M. S. Bidwell for respondents.

United States Prize Commissioners.

Before Commissioners Owen and Elliott.

Three additional prizes have been brought into this port, and reported to the Prize Commissioners for hearing and adjudication. They are the bark *Pioneer* from Liverpool, bound to Norfolk, with (as reported) a cargo of salt; and the schooners *Haxall* and *Crenshaw*, with cargoes of tobacco. Preliminary proceedings only have been commenced.

From outside parties we learn that in the case of one of the schooners—the *Haxall*—the owners of the cargo will probably set up that the Captain had not had the "fifteen days' notice" which is allowed, and that there was no intention of running or evading the blockade. It seems to be the impression that the only legal notice of blockade is a notice from the Commander of the blockading vessels.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

This Court met yesterday, but without doing any business adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock, on account of the illness of Judge CLERKE requiring the attendance of Judge WELLS in the General Term. The same calender will be on to-day.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Tallbot vs Bertrand.*—Referred to N. Jarvis, Esq., to inquire whether the draft referred to was taken upon any consideration, and whether the letter of Wallack was known to the holder at the time.

Leffingwell vs. Leffingwell.—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 27.

[illegible]	U. S. 6s,'81, Cou.	86	150	N. Y. Cen. R......	71¾
[illegible]	U.S. 5s '71, Reg.	79	550	do	71⅝
3,000	U.S.6s. '81 Reg.	88	200	do........s60	70⅝
[illegible]	Trs. 12⅌c.Notes.	102	50	do...........c	71⅜
[illegible]	Tenn. S. 6s, '90..	44	150	Erie Railroad.....	21¾
4,000	do.........s10	44	150	do..........s5	21¾
2,000	Va. State 6s.....	47¼	100	Har. R. Preferred.	26
12,000	do	47⅞	50	Hudson River R...	34⅛
[illegible]	Va. 5s, Sterl'g B	40	15	do..............	34¼
1,000	N. C. State 6s...	56¼	50	Mich. Cen. R......	41¾
[illegible]	do.........s30	55	400	do	41
1,000	La. State 6s.....	51¼	50	Ill. C. R. Sc..p&c.	66⅛
[illegible]	Ch. & Rock I. B.	92	100	do........opg.	67
2,000	Missouri St. 6s..	40⅛	100	do.......s30..	65
5,000	do..............	40⅝	300	do........s10.	66⅛
10,000	do..............	40¾	50	do.........opg.	67¼
20,000	do..............	41	100	Gal. & Chic R.p&c.	57
[illegible]	do..............	41⅛	100	Clev. & Toledo R..	21¾
5,000	do.........s30	41	100	Chic. & R. I. R. opg.	31¾
[illegible]	do..............	41⅜	50	Chic. B. & Q. R. R.	54
10	Bank of New-York	80	80	do............	54¼
5	Bank of Commerce	79	15	New Jersey R.....	113
25	Park Bank........	88			

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]	U. S. 6s, '81 cou.	86⅛	50	N. Y. Cen. R....b4	71⅛
2,000	do...........	86¼	150	do	71⅝
15,000	do...........	86	25	Hudson River R..	34¾
[illegible]	U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.	88	5	Panama Railroad.	103
1,000	U. S. 5s. '74 cou	78½	50	Erie Railroad......	21¾
[illegible]	N. C. St. 6s ..s3	56	50	do..........s10	21¾
2,000	Vir. State 6s...s3	47¾	100	do..........	21⅞
1,000	do.........s3	47⅝	250	do..........	22
[illegible]	do..............	47⅞	100	Harlem R. Pref....	28
20,000	do.........s5	47⅛	100	do	26¼
[illegible]	do..............	48	200	Ill. C. R. Sc...opg.	67⅛
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90..	44	100	do......opg..	67¾
14,000	Mo. State 6s.....	41⅛	50	Clev. & Tol. R.....	21⅛
4,000	Mich. C. 8 ⅌c. 1st M		25	Chic. & Rk. I. R.R.	32
	Sink. Fund C Bds.	93¼	150	do............	32¼
50	Pacific M. S. Co. s5	62			

MONDAY, May 27—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, May 25, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of May 15:

Decrease in Loans..........................$1,866,450
Increase in Specie.........................84,811
Decrease in Circulation....................267,249
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits...............1,844,648

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	May 26, 1860.	May 25, 1861.	May 18, 1861.
Capital.........	$69,433,000	$69,307,000	$69,307,000
Loans.........	125,110,700	118,141,356	120,007,806
Specie.........	23,431,773	39,622,791	39,537,980
Circulation.....	8,826,473	8,793,882	9,061,131
Gross Deposits.	104,599,802	107,027,425	108,694,509
Exchanged.....	24,476,162	15,692,546	16,514,982
Undrawn.........	80,123,640	91,334,879	93,179,527
In Sub-Treas'ry.	6,962,660	6,886,003	7,877,542

The decrease in Loans and Discounts on the present Bank return is nearly two millions; making for the fortnight $4,991,000. The award of the Government Loan, officially made known this morning, will enable the Banks to nearly or quite replace this deficiency in their line of investment. The rates of the award will pay about 7½ ⅌ cent. per annum on the Money advanced to the Government. It appears by telegraph this afternoon that the whole award is:

Treasury notes..............................$2,241,000
Bonds, or Registered Stock..................6,753,000
Total.......................................$8,994,000

The New-York Banks and Bankers get most of the twenty year Funded Stock, at 85@86 ⅌ cent., and the Boston and Providence banks the two year Convertible Treasury Bills, at par. It is understood that the New England Banks were prepared to make up a larger sum on Treasury Bills, if required. The Secretary, in awarding the Funded Stock, declined all proposals below 85 ⅌ cent. The Specie in Bank this morning was above the average on the weekly return, but is reduced this afternoon $2,850,000 by payments into the Sub-Treasury on account of the Government Loan.

The Government Loan comes in quite timely to the relief of the dullness of the Money market. The employment on prime mercantile paper is daily decreasing, while the amount placed at call is moderate, compared with the ability of lenders, both corporate and private. Exchange is steady for the Boston mail, at 105½@106 ⅌ cent. The English Gold by the *Etna* arrived this afternoon, and will be delivered in the morning. It will go into the Assay Office, for the greater part, for recoinage. The same course was taken with the arrivals last week, and only a portion of the amount was counted in the Bank average.

The Stock Exchange is active to-day on State and Federal Stocks, the former higher than on Saturday, especially for Missouris, and the latter steady at rates which give from 1 to 1½ ⅌ cent. profit, on the award of the Loan on Saturday. The Coupons of 1881 brought 86@86½ ⅌ cent., which carry one month's less interest than the new Coupon Stock; that is, the sales at the Board, under the rule, bear no interest until after July 1. The registered Stock sold at 88 includes interest from March 1. There was an increased demand for Missouris at 41@41½ ⅌ cent., and large sales of Virginias at 47½@48 ⅌ cent, closing at the outside figures on each. Tennessees were also in request at 44 ⅌ cent. On the Railway Share list there was more firmness in prices, but with only a moderate business accomplished. Illinois Central, for the reopening of the transfers on Saturday, advanced to 67⅛@67¾ ⅌ cent.; Rock Island rose to 32¼; Erie to 22, and Galena to 57½ ⅌ cent.; New-York Central, 71⅝@71¾ ⅌ cent. The *Bull* speculation is not very marked, and the advance in prices is owing mainly to the indisposition of the *Bear* speculators to extend their contracts at going rates. Later in the afternoon there was increased firmness in prices on the Street, and an advance to 41¾@42 for Missouris; 72@72⅛ for New-York Central; 22¼@22⅜ for Erie; 68⅛, sales of Illinois Central, and 32¼@32½ for Rock Island.

Holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania and Ohio and Indiana Railroads, of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Fort Wayne and Chicago, and of the Construction Bonds of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, are requested to sign the contract for reorganization in the hands of JOHN FERGUSON, No. 85 Pine-street, without delay.

The Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway (late Milwaukee and Mississippi) earned for the third week in May $26,000, against less than $5,000 the same week, under the old arrangement, last May.

The St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad, and the property of every description thereto attached, was sold (under the provisions of the new organization authorized by act of the Illinois Legislature) on Tuesday, at Springfield, Illinois, by JAMES ROBB, Esq., special Master in Chancery, under the authority of a decree of the Circuit Court of Macoupin County. The property was sold subject to incumbrances to the amount of about $6,000,000, and was purchased by the trustees of the several mortgage bondholders, for the nominal sum of $500.

The following are the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New-York received by J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad street:

May.		Premium.	May.		Premium.
25..	Philadelphia..	Par.	23..	Detroit....	1 @ 1¾
25..	Boston........	Par.	24..	Cincinnati....	⅜@ ¾
25..	Baltimore.....	⅜@ ½	25..	Pittsburgh....	3 @ 3½
25..	Washington....	3½@ 4	25..	Canada........	⅜@ ½
24..	Chicago.......	25 @40	22..	Memphis.......	7 @ 7½
23..	Milwaukee.....	7 @ 8	23..	Akron, Ohio...	1 @ 1½
23..	Cleveland.....	1 @ 1½	25..	Erie, Penn....	3½@ 3¾
21..	St. Louis.....	15 @16	24..	Newark, Ohio..	1 @ 1½
23..	Louisville....	2½@ 3			

The following are the earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, from May 16th to May 22d:

	1860.	1861.		
Freight......	$20,229 69	$26,686 19	Inc..	$6,456 50
Passengers..	12,826 13	6,335 20	Dec..	6,490 93
Mails, &c....	1,000 00	1,100 00	Inc..	100 00
Total........	$34,055 82	$34,121 39	Inc..	$65 57

The following is the Specie List per steamship *Etna*, from Liverpool:

Abraham Bell's Son.	£2,000	Charles Plizer........	£2,000
B. Behrend..........	10,000	T. Richardson & Co..	5,000
Brown, Bros. & Co...	106,000	Schuchardt & Gebhard.........	5,000
Barry Burrell.......	12,000	J. Tinker..............	10,000
Duncan & Sherman..	20,000	Samuel Thompson's Nephew..............	5,500
Thomas Dixon........	10,000	Walsh, Carver & Co..	646
C R Green...........	4,000	Wakeman & Dimon..	900
Kingsland & Sutton..	3,000	August Belmont.......	45,800
Clapp, Marcus & Co.	31,000	Order................	48,000
R. L. Maitland & Co.	5,000		
L. Marx.............	5,000		
Total...............			£329,446

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS.		SPECIE.	
	May 25.	May 18.	May 25.	May 18.
Bk. of New-York.	4,611,347	4,645,500	1,826,718	[illegible]
Manhattan Co.	4,941,718	4,913,856	2,370,300	[illegible]
Merchants' Bank.	5,110,391	5,301,678	1,531,077	[illegible]
Mechanics' Bank.	3,647,506	3,779,090	1,240,068	[illegible]
Union Bank	2,303,367	2,407,956	665,546	[illegible]
Bank of America.	6,343,296	6,320,830	3,194,272	[illegible]
Phenix Bank	3,189,160	3,203,689	1,301,615	[illegible]
City Bank	1,897,398	1,937,242	1,234,494	[illegible]
Tradesmen's Bk.	1,673,745	1,621,832	307,698	285,285
Fulton Bank	1,197,885	1,212,206	758,008	763,320
Chemical Bank.	2,350,409	2,382,315	1,967,271	2,028,401
Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,881,820	1,910,185	385,984	281,420
National Bank.	2,034,414	2,077,791	633,726	2,604,685
Butch.&Drov.Bk.	1,192,710	1,197,950	304,040	323,149
Mech.& Trad. Bk.	841,476	842,026	338,980	328,057
Greenwich Bank.	571,393	594,125	326,073	296,385
Leather Man. Bk.	1,660,733	1,672,761	609,197	677,524
SeventhWardBk.	942,371	971,385	576,876	538,070
Bk.St.New-York.	3,498,968	3,499,119	1,290,895	1,335,408
Am.Exchange Bk	6,953,278	7,231,174	1,909,716	1,850,885
Bk. of Commerce.	12,174,372	12,359,439	3,623,088	3,667,681
Broadway Bank.	2,988,028	3,019,854	1,037,035	979,983
Ocean Bank	1,699,326	1,675,462	423,727	356,375
Mercantile Bank.	2,249,738	2,316,832	819,534	713,933
Pacific Bank	911,949	974,701	256,496	295,880
Bank of Republic	3,273,492	3,374,445	1,374,351	1,428,962
Chatham Bank	685,019	703,056	151,967	156,313
People's Bank	645,398	647,734	169,531	161,413
Bank of N. Am.	1,732,037	1,741,082	318,599	306,713
Hanover Bank	1,503,983	1,525,640	269,942	261,929
Irving Bank	736,214	734,766	147,605	166,147
Metropolitan Bk.	6,902,816	6,900,984	1,453,367	1,547,986
Citizens' Bank	744,777	762,809	212,758	290,838
Nassau Bank	1,558,151	1,591,333	540,882	482,405
Market Bank	1,509,721	1,529,717	336,603	341,532
St. Nicholas Bk.	1,037,068	1,039,518	176,552	192,531
Shoe & Leath.Bk.	2,286,230	2,335,033	394,309	372,987
Corn Exch.Bank	1,609,091	1,609,388	415,312	329,383
Continental Bank	2,766,722	2,882,808	842,015	746,428
Bk. of Commw'lth	949,308	965,338	245,364	275,995
Oriental Bank	499,530	507,751	115,104	127,534
Marine Bank	692,468	721,908	143,430	149,341
Atlantic Bank	494,659	498,981	52,283	64,191
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,273,910	2,319,822	434,748	423,504
Park Bank	4,640,583	4,839,430	1,898,845	1,864,477
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	818,634	852,126	357,863	233,683
Grocers' Bank	521,354	531,748	93,520	98,097
North River Bk.	562,008	573,985	104,214	117,253
East River Bank.	324,996	326,562	85,208	103,776
Manuf.& Mer.Bk.	739,443	772,211	171,740	189,683
N.Y.Dry DockCo.	385,794	386,841	60,791	57,519
N.Y.Exch. Bank.	311,012	326,155	24,188	23,870
Bull's Head Bank	477,930	491,405	68,847	70,904
N. Y. County Bk.	312,684	335,755	130,589	133,605
Total	118,141,356	120,007,806	39,662,791	39,537,930
	Decrease....$1,866,450		Increase.....$84,811	

BANKS.	CIRCULATION.		DEPOSITS—NET	
	May 25.	May 18.	May 25.	May 18.
Bk. of New-York	406,810	426,871	3,723,916	3,660,889
Manhattan Co.	347,768	381,832	4,713,476	4,832,969
Merchants' Bank.	190,170	186,031	3,499,711	3,975,482
Mechanics' Bank.	288,938	296,891	2,922,842	2,985,882
Union Bank	201,463	207,894	2,123,956	2,433,413
Bk. of America	121,716	136,388	6,898,438	6,932,319
Phenix Bank	138,337	149,590	2,636,376	2,659,725
City Bank	......	......	2,070,806	1,964,964
Tradesmen's Bk.	325,582	341,986	752,468	754,229
Fulton Bank	214,397	217,154	1,338,087	1,374,719
Chemical Bank	393,805	396,477	3,966,879	3,880,427
Merch. Exch. Bk.	122,864	127,816	932,307	917,775
National Bank	142,506	150,196	1,244,949	1,223,595
Butch.&Drov.Bk.	242,056	246,865	1,134,718	1,155,563
Mech.&Trad. Bk.	161,683	156,712	786,866	807,914
Greenwich Bank	156,902	161,451	542,889	546,398
Leather Man. Bk.	291,141	328,134	1,230,247	1,237,332
SeventhWardBk.	198,934	214,599	757,341	739,391
Bk.St.New-York.	256,419	267,094	2,535,127	2,533,916
Am.ExchangeBk.	187,374	190,956	4,760,730	5,010,029
Bk. of Commerce.	1,975	1,975	6,872,014	6,051,102
Broadway Bank..	278,468	280,338	3,112,513	3,127,259
Ocean Bank	89,987	96,405	1,144,136	1,050,859
Mercantile Bank	125,469	25,044	1,967,947	2,000,512
Pacific Bank	149,335	154,034	798,416	803,035
Bk. of Republic	203,373	209,484	2,705,818	2,909,492
Chatham Bank	103,709	102,215	425,526	452,578
People's Bank	95,641	99,043	496,472	494,045
Bank of N. Am.	95,282	96,799	985,324	1,022,207
Hanover Bank	92,580	84,928	713,619	723,562
Irving Bank	130,994	128,572	511,149	539,978
Metropolitan Bk.	236,807	238,690	4,587,831	4,471,201
Citizens' Bank	156,101	151,157	641,515	636,546
Nassau Bank	138,614	139,647	1,126,247	1,100,395
Market Bank	203,782	203,937	949,352	999,373
St.Nicholas Bank	81,526	84,114	641,977	659,021
Shoe & Leath.Bk.	244,634	264,961	1,289,317	1,310,051
Corn Exch.Bank	137,374	138,787	969,736	904,943
Continental Bank	178,265	188,835	1,600,836	1,565,246
Bk.of Comm'w'lth	246,861	261,673	798,299	779,249
Oriental Bank	99,361	102,163	384,105	398,397
Marine Bank	142,242	143,085	482,496	503,018
Atlantic Bank	89,233	88,416	187,375	202,818
Imp.& Trad's Bk.	188,068	191,762	1,393,173	1,448,993
Park Bank	186,960	192,219	4,651,661	2,798,530
Mech. Bk'g Assn.	81,829	82,602	748,515	654,359
Grocers' Bank	54,561	53,167	334,339	345,900
North RiverBank	70,342	71,942	372,105	400,515
East River Bank.	86,778	88,732	252,918	271,423
Manuf.& Mer.Bk.	124,657	130,288	460,442	493,495
N.Y.Dry DockCo.	136,269	133,835	166,366	184,154
N. Y. Exch. Bank	81,518	83,395	165,863	266,566
Bull's Head Bank	119,229	118,451	411,228	468,722
N. Y. County Bk.	69,493	72,886	299,412	299,552
Total	8,793,883	9,061,131	91,334,879	93,179,527
	Decrease....$267,249		Decrease....$1,844,648	

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 27.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 77; Reading Railroad, 15½; Morris Canal, 39; Long Island Railroad, 9; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39 Sight Exchange on New-York at par@1-10th per cent. discount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 27, 1861—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 50 bbls. Ashes, 11,486 bbls. Flour, 343 bbls. Cornmeal, 178,896 bushels Wheat 126,025 bushels Corn, 3,029 bushels Rye, 3,983 bushels Barley, 19,974 bushels Oats, 7,800 bushels Malt, 552 pkgs. Provisions, and 795 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 60 bbls., at $5 37½ for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Has been quiet to-day, including Middling Uplands, at 13¾c.@13⅞c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ⅌ lb.; sales 1,300 bales.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day: 165 bags Maracaibo at 13c.@14c.; 50 bags Laguayra, part at 14c.; and 400 bags Rio at 12c.@13½c. ⅌ lb., usual terms.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been moderately active to-day. The demand from shippers has been mainly for Extra State, the available supply of which is light, and prices of which are advancing. The receipts of all kinds, since our last, have been limited. The rise in rates on freight to the principal ports of Great Britain tends to check export movements. The inquiry from the regular home trade is chiefly for the medium and choice brands, which are quoted steady, though not brisk. The reported sales add up 15,650 bbls., including superfine State, at $5@$5 10; ordinary to choice Extra State, at $5 17½@$5 35, mainly at $5 20; superfine Western, at $4 95@$5 10; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 15@$6 15; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 20@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $5 45@$5 50; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 55@$5 65 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 00	@	$5 10
Extra State	5 17½	@	5 35
Superfine Western	4 95	@	5 10
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 20	@	6 15
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 25	@	6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 45	@	5 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 55	@	5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 70	@	7 50
Fancy Genesee	5 35	@	5 50
Extra Genesee	5 65	@	7 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@	7 50

Southern is salable and firm. Sales have been made of 1,900 bbls., at $5@$5 50 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 55@$9 for fancy to choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is in request, including inferior to very choice extra, at $5 20@$7 50 ⅌ bbl.; sales 1,100 bbls. Rye Flour continues in demand at $3@$4 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair request at $3 for Jersey, and $3 20 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in brisk demand, mainly for export, and prices of really desirable lots have favored sellers. The reported sales of all kinds reach 185,000 bush., including White Canada, part at $1 45; Canada Club, chiefly $1 22; White Western, $1 40@$1 75; Red Western at $1 34@$1 35; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 22@$1 24; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice at $1 06@$1 21; Northwestern Club, at $1 17@$1 18; Chicago Spring, unsound to prime, at $1@$1 16; Red State (Winter) $1 30; White Kentucky, $1 75@$1 80 ⅌ bushel. Corn is in lively request, and sound lots are quoted steady. The reported sales amount to 168,000 bushels, at 42c.@45½c., for ordinary to good new mixed Western; 55½c.@56c. for sound old do do.; 52c. for old and new mixed Western: 47c.@48c. for new round Yellow; 56c.@57c. for old do. do.; 47c.@48c. for new Western Yellow; 56c.@57c. for White Western, and 57½c. for Yellow Southern ⅌ bushel. Rye is inactive, at 66c.@68c. ⅌ bush., afloat and delivered. Sales, 900 bush. in the slip, at 66c. ⅌ bush. Barley continues unchanged. Sales, 1,500 bush. State 60c.@63c. ⅌ bush. Oats are salable and steady, including Canada, at 31½c.@32c.; Western, at 31c.@32½c., and State at 32½c.@33c. ⅌ bushel.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is inactive, yet (still) held at $5 ⅌ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine has been in limited demand at from 70c.@72½c. ⅌ gallon. Tar has been quiet at old figures. Rosin was in request, including common at from $2 12½@$2 15 ⅌ 310 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in moderate demand, and prices are unsettled. Sales 550 bbls., in lots, at $16 75@$17 for Mess; and $12 50@$12 75 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are selling slowly, at 6c.@7c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Lard is unaltered; sales 350 tcs. and bbls. at 8¾c.@9¾c. ⅌ lb. Beef continues dull and heavy, at $11 25@$12 50 for extra Mess, $10@$11 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 87@$6 25 for Country Mess, ⅌ bbl.; prime Mess, $16 50@$18 ⅌ tierce; Beef Hams, $12 50@$15 ⅌ bbl. Butter continues in limited demand, at 10c.@15c. for Western, and 11c.@16c. for State, ⅌ lb. Cheese rules quiet, at 3½c.@8½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 1,850 bbls., chiefly at 16¾c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements to day were moderate at our quotations. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour 2s.@2s. 1½d. ⅌ bbl.; Wheat in bulk and bags, 8d.@8½d.; Corn, 7¾d.@8½d. ⅌ bush.; Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ⅌ lb.; Resin, 3s. ⅌ 310 lbs.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; Cheese, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Lard and Bacon, 25s.@30s.; Tallow, 25s. ⅌ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@9½d. ⅌ bush.; Resin, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s. ⅌ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@11d.; ⅌ bushel; Resin, 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Pork, 3s. ⅌ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.; Cheese, 35s.; Oil, 35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For Cork,—Corn, (20,000 bush.) in bulk, for orders at 11½d ⅌ bush. For Havre, Wheat, (5,000 bush.,) in shipper's bags, at 17c. ⅌ bushel.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves.	For.	
New-York	Southampton	New-York	May 15
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	May 15
North Briton	Liverpool	Quebec	May 16
America	Liverpool	Boston	May 18
Columbia	Galway	New-York	May 21
City of Washing'n	Liverpool	New-York	May 22
Bammonia	Southampton	New-York	May 22
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	May 25
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	May 25
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	May 29
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	June 1
Adriatic	Galway	Boston	June 4
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	June 5
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	June 8
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 12
Parana	Galway	New-York	June 18
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	June 19
Hibernia	Galway	Boston	July 2
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 13

FROM AMERICA.

Parana	Boston	Galway	May 28
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May 29
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	June 1
Hibernia	Quebec	Liverpool	June 1
Champion	New-York	Aspinwall	June 1
Saxonia	New-York	Hamburgh	June 1
Persia	New York	Liverpool	June 5
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	June 8
North Briton	Quebec	Liverpool	June 8
New-York	New York	Southampton	June 8
America	Boston	Liverpool	June 12
Zulu	New York	Kingston	June 20
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	June 15
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	June 19
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	June 22
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	June 22
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	June 26
Persia	New York	Liverpool	June 29

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Europa*, from Boston to Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to day, (Tuesday,) at 5½ P. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at..................5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..................5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Western Mails, (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.......5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

A GENTLEMAN WRITES TO LEA & PERRINS thus: "I have carried a bottle of your Worcestershire Sauce in a tour I have just completed through Spain and Portugal, and believe I owe my present state of health to its use. Your Sauce is Stomachic and I think medicinal. I can with truth say there is nothing in a traveler's baggage so essential to his comfort, at least in these countries, as your Sauce."

For sale by all respectable grocers and fruiterers.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union square, late No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

PERSONAL

R. S. T.—REMITTANCES OF THE 12TH DELIVERED by friend or bearer received yesterday. Send oftener if possible. Will write first opportunity.

H. P. J. B. G.—ALL WELL.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

OUR COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—GET IT!
THE NEW AND AUTHENTIC LIFE OF
LIEUT. GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT.
(Beadle's Dime Biographical Library, No. 4.)
Fresh! Complete!! Authentic!!!
118 pages, 12mo., with maps. Price Ten Cents.
For sale at all News Dépôts.

READY THIS MORNING,
The second edition of
FRANK LESLIE'S NEWSPAPER,
Containing a splendid picture
OF THE
ASSASSINATION OF
COL. ELLSWORTH.
Sketched by BROWNELL, the Zouave, who killed
JACKSON,
THE REBEL ASSASSIN.
With a portrait of COL. ELLSWORTH, from a recent photograph.

GET THE BEST.
ALLEN'S COMPENDIUM
OF
HARDEE'S TACTICS.

This is by far the best and cheapest edition published in this country.

The new edition just out, contains all the illustrations and is printed on good, clear type, which cannot be said of other editions. Compare Doolady's Edition with others before buying. Every soldier ought to have the best, and ALLEN'S COMPENDIUM OF HARDEE'S TACTICS, illustrated and published by Doolady, is better than any similar work in the market. It is bound in flexible cloth, and sold at the low price of 50 cents, for which sum it will be sent by mail to any address. Clubs supplied at wholesale prices.

Published and for sale by
M. DOOLADY, No. 49 Walker-st.

MUSICAL.

H. WORCESTER'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor, by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

BANJO, BANJO, BANJO, TAUGHT
IN TWELVE LESSONS, FOR $4,
FOR $4,
AN OPPORTUNITY FOR EVERY PERSON TO LEARN.

The pupil guaranteed proficient in the above lessons. Six Lessons by Figures sent to any address on the receipt of
ONE DOLLAR.

Any person can learn from them that can read figures. Full explanations sent how to tune the banjo.
GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 192½ Varick-st., New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years. Pianos to rent.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No 421 Broome-st.

What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORgans, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desk, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent,
Nos. 333 and 481 Broadway, New-York.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron-frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

PIANOS.—M. WALKER, No. 167 FULTON-ST., Brooklyn. New and second hand Pianos for sale and to hire at reduced prices.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. SELL NEW rosewood pianos, for $150. Call and see them at No. 467 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—DOG LOST—ON SATURDAY evening, a white-black spotted COACH DOG, near the corner of Duane and Hudson sts. The above reward will be paid on delivering him at the store of D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, and No. 18 Mercer st.

OWNER WANTED—FOR A HORSE AND WAGON, by the Property Clerk of the Metropolitan Police, No. 413 Broome-st., corner of Elm; found astray on the 25th inst.

LOAN OFFICES.

MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAMOND JEWELRY, watches and plate, or bought for cash at the highest prices, by LOUIS ARRICH, No. 723 Broadway, under New-York Hotel.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 46 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 60 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Will offer on
MONDAY, APRIL 29,
TWO THOUSAND FANCY BAREGE
SHAWLS,
At the following low prices:
700 at 75 cents, worth $3.
600 at $1 25, worth $4 50.
400 at $2, worth $6.
300 at $3, worth $8.
Grenadine Shawls equally cheap.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
ENTIRELY
NEW STYLES,
FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER
WEAR,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS.
A FULL ASSORTMENT
OF
LATEST PARIS DESIGNS,
FOR SPRING.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS,
MATTING, STAIR-CARPETINGS,
&c., &c.
FULL ASSORTMENT.
LOW PRICES!
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.
LORD & TAYLOR.

RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS!
ALSO,
LOW-PRICED DRESS SILKS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FLOUNCED AND DOUBLE JUPE BAREGE ROBES,
Now selling at one-third their cost of importation.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

359 LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
FROM AUCTION.
HALF-PRICE.
GOLD WINDOW SHADES,
NEW STYLES.
BUFF HOLLAND SHADES.
WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
BEST QUALITY.
KELTY'S, 359 BROADWAY.

DRY GOODS AT WAR PRICES.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 BROADWAY,
Are offering their entire stock of
SILKS, DRESS GOODS,
CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND EMBROIDERIES,
With a large stock of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
At panic prices.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
On Monday, the 20th inst., we shall offer 1,000 pieces fine French Organdie Muslins for 15 cents per yard; worth 50 cents.
W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MANTILLAS.
We offer at retail, our entire stock of
CLOTH, SILK AND LACE MANTLES, &c.,
At great bargains. All the latest styles made to order.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

BLACK LACES.
BLACK LACE FLOUNCINGS
The balance to be closed out immediately
AT HALF PRICES.
Regular prices, $2, will be sold at $1.
Regular prices, $2 50 will be sold at $1 25.
Regular prices, $3 00, will be sold at $1 50.
Regular prices, $4 00, will be sold at $2 00.
Regular prices, $5 00, will be sold at $2 50.
Also, CENTRES and MANTILLAS at similar prices.
P. S.—A new lot of
BLACK THREAD AND PUSHER LACE VEILS, JUST OPENED,
Together with a full stock of
RICH LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
All marked down below
COST OF IMPORTATION.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
late PETER ROBERTS,
No 429 Broadway.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES—also a great variety of buttons, binding velvets, belt ribbons, laces, ribbons, cotton trimmings, dress linings, &c., &c., and a full assortment of thread and needle goods, magic rufflings. N.B. Alexandre's kid, silk and thread, gloves and English hosiery, at ELGER'S, No. 382 Broadway, near 19th st.

LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS—SELLING OFF Fine assortment—made with care by Hand, at No. 1143 Broadway, near 26th-st. The Ladies Ready Made Linen Store.

5,000 PIECES MOSQUITO NETTINGS for sale cheap for cash.
VAN RIPER & CO., No. 20 Ann-st., New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANSION HOUSE,
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,

Is now open for the season; has been repaired, repainted and recarpeted. Northampton is pronounced by travelers to be one of the most beautiful villages in New-England. Mount Holyoke Mount Tom, Amherst College, and very many other places of interest and natural beauty, are within a few hours' drive.
WILLIAM HILL, Proprietor.
NORTHAMPTON, May 1, 1861.

THE SUMMIT HOUSE, AT LAKE MAHOPAC, will be open for guests about the middle of June next. Families intending to spend the Summer in the country can select no place more desirable, and had better secure their choice of rooms from among those yet unengaged without delay. Charges moderate. Make any inquiry deemed necessary at No. 9 East 26th-st. References required also.
R. A. SINCLAIR, Proprietor.

THE LARGE HOUSE AND COTTAGE AT West Bloomfield, N. J., opposite the dépôt. is now open for the reception of boarders. It has beautiful grounds, fine vegetable garden, plenty of fruit, stabling, and everything desirable for a country residence, 14 miles from the City. For particulars inquire on the premises, or at No. 46 Murray-st.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—The above summer resort is now open for the reception of permanent boarders, or transient visitors The house is finely located; baths in all the principal rooms; beautiful grounds, good stabling, &c. One hour from New-York. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. 8:30 11:30, 2, 3:30, 5:10.
CHAS. SPRINGER.

THE SPRING HOTEL, AT RICHFIELD Springs, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June. The Sulphur Baths have been put in complete order, and will be ready at the same time. Sulphur Water from these celebrated Springs is kept for sale, at F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st.
JOSHUA WHITING, Proprietor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE new and elegant Hotel, known as the Clarendon, at Saratoga Springs, will be opened on MONDAY, the 3d of June, 1861, for the reception of boarders.
C. D. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—MANSION-HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Mansion House fronts the ocean 500 feet, within fifty yards of Bathing-ground, will accommodate 600 guests. Open June 15. Address S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

BATH HOTEL—ON THE OCEAN SHORE, LONG ISLAND.—This splendid Summer resort is now open for transient guests and reception of permanent boarders. Accessible by Greenwood cars hourly.
T. POUCHER, Proprietor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000.—A RESPECTABLE PARTNER WANTED—Either silent or active, in an old established and very profitable importing business, which cannot be harmed by any competition. The very best of reference given and required. No agents need answer. Address JOSEPH, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—THE MACHINE WORKS AND FOUNdry of the late William Birkbeck, corner of Greene and Morgan sts., Jersey City, having a good run of custom and doing a prosperous business. An opportunity like the above is seldom met with. Apply on the premises.
A. HAVEMEYER, Administrator.

FOR SALE—A PROCESS TO MANUFACTURE A substance used every day by the Government for the Army. The sale of it to the Government will amount at least to $1,200 a day, the cost of fabrication being $650. Address L. K., Box No. 163 *Times* Office. Agents need not apply.

TO LAWYERS.—A STUDENT, WHO HAS AT HIS disposal valuable legal business, desires to associate himself with a competent and respectable attorney. The advertiser can supply an office, if necessary. Address LEO, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

$1,000 CASH AND ACTIVE PARTNER wanted, in a genteel and very profitable business, fully established and carried on, without risk. Will be associated with an unexceptional and responsible party. BIGGS & ROSSETER, No. 73 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ROUTE FOR SALE.—ONE of the best newspaper routes in the City for sale; it clears $30 a week profit. Apply to HENRY H. TYSON, No. 17 Christopher-st., from 12 to 3 P. M.

TO CARPET DEALERS.—A CARPET WANTed, in exchange for a handsome brocatelle-covered rosewood sofa; also, for sale, cheap, a new $75 Grover & Baker sewing-machine. Address W. H., care of Joy, Coe & Co., *Tribune* Building.

BOARDING AND LODGING

BOARDING.—PLEASANT UNFURNISHED rooms, consisting of back parlor and two large rooms on second floor, with closets and bedrooms, can be had at No. 189 East Broadway. Gentlemen and their wives preferred. No objection to children.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board in a small family; an invalid or aged person will find a pleasant home; house with all the modern improvements; breakfast at 6½ o'clock; dinner at 7 o'clock. No. 212 West 30th-st. The best of reference required.

BOARDING.—THREE OR FOUR SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board (dinner at 6½ o'clock) in a social private family (gas and bath in the house), upon moderate terms, by applying at No. 51 Sands st., Brooklyn, in the immediate vicinity of three ferries. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, ALSO two single gentlemen, can obtain board in a very small private family. In South Brooklyn, convenient to South Ferry and near the Fulton Ferry cars. The house has all the modern improvements, and will be let furnished or unfurnished. Apply at No. 20 Harrison-st.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES or single gentlemen can obtain handsomely-furnished parlors and bedrooms, or single rooms, with dinner at six o'clock; also a suite of parlors to let, with or without board, at No. 5 West Washington-place. References required.

BOARDING.—A FEW DESIRABLE ROOMS MAY be had, single or en suite, with board, in a small, agreeable family, where may be enjoyed a pleasant home. Apply at No. 53 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE PERSONS can be accommodated with good board at reasonable rates during the Summer months, in a healthy and desirable part of the City. Apply at No. 67 West 38th-st., corner 6th-av.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms to let, in a private family, with full or partial board, for a gentleman and wife, or two or three single gentlemen; location central. Apply at No. 153 West 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT, FURNISHED front room, with board, can be obtained for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, with a private family, at No. 94 West 21th st. Unexceptionable references required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, A PLEASant front room, furnished, adjoining the bath-room, in a small private family; English basement, brown front house. Apply No. 210 2d av., near 13th-st.

BOARDING.—NO. 79 EAST 16TH-ST., NEAR ST. George's Church, in a private family; parlor and bedroom for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board in a private family, at No. 16 West 19th-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with or without board, single or in suites, in a strictly first-class house, No. 18 East 28th st. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—BROWN-STONE house, No. 81 Sands-st., elevated and airy location, 6 minutes from Fulton ferry; a gentleman and his wife, or two gentlemen, can have a large and pleasant room, with ample closets, gas and register; an excellent table; hot and cold baths; small and select family; no children; terms moderate; references exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FURNISHED rooms and partial board for two gentlemen may be had at No 73 State-st., within five minutes' walk of Wall or Atlantic street ferries. Accommodations in all respects first-class. Terms moderate.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and lady, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good rooms and board in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 240 Clinton-st.

TO LET WITH BOARD—IN HOUSE NO 31 East 14th-st., a back parlor and extension elegantly furnished; also a few rooms for families or single gentlemen. This is one of the best locations in the City, between 5th-av. and Broadway, in view of Union-square. House is well furnished and has all the modern improvements. Terms moderate Apply at house.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN WANTED—BY A gentleman and wife, in the vicinity of Clinton av. Congregational church and near a car route; require one large, airy and pleasant room; references exchanged. Address stating full particulars, W. H. W., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

AN ELIGIBLE LOCATION FOR THE Summer months, to parties obliged to remain in the City, may be found at No. 22 West 29th-st.; an entire parlor floor, two suites of rooms, and single rooms. Those desiring the comforts as well as elegancies of a home may be most perfectly accommodated.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—A PRIVATE family will let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, a handsome room, with full or partial board; house has all the modern conveniences; situated two blocks from the ferry. Apply at No. 128 Green-st., Jersey City.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN A first-class house in 23d-st., near 8th av., will let, with board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, two large front rooms, with smaller rooms connecting, or single rooms; terms reasonable; references exchanged. Address L. E., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

TO LET—TO A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, IN A PRIvate house containing all modern improvements, pleasantly situated at Stuyvesant Park, one elegantly-furnished front room, with bedroom attached, with breakfast. References required. Apply at No. 145 East 15th-st., near 2d av.

TO LET WITH BOARD—A DELIGHTFUL suite of rooms on second floor, front; also desirable rooms for single gentlemen, in a first-class house, having all the modern improvements. Prices to suit the times. Apply at No. 33 Clinton-place, near Broadway.

TO RENT—A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE first and second floors, at the Madison-park House, No. 2 West 25th-st., corner of Broadway, and opposite Worth Monument. Private tables furnished, if preferred. Best of reference required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENtlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, with board, in the first-class house, with all the modern improvements, No. 11 Ashland-place, (Perry st.) Dinner at 6½ o'clock.

A HANDSOME FURNISHED ROOM OR two to let; meals if required; in a small private family; house with all the modern improvements, in West 34th-st. Inquire of S. DINGEE, No. 8 Pine-st. and No. 1,244 Broadway.

A CHOICE OF ROOMS EN SUITE, WITH board; also, single rooms large and airy, with gas, &c., are now vacant, in the first class brown-stone front house, No. 28 14th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, in view of Union-square. References exchanged.

TO LET.—TWO ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, with or without board, to gentlemen wishing the comforts of a home in a private family; terms moderate. Apply to No. 75 Amity-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT board at 282 4th-st., opposite Washington-square.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENTLEmen, without board, at No 5 Bond-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—ON IMMEDIATE application a choice of several suites of rooms, having river view and mountain scenery, can be had for families or single persons with board; 25 miles from the City, 15 minutes' walk from steamboat landing, three to five boats daily; two railroads near; boating, bathing, fishing; very healthy. For further particulars address or apply to T. J. CROWEN, No 699 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD AT THE BLOOMFIELD FRENCH INSTITUTE.—Ladies and misses, or mothers with daughters, desirous of finding a healthy and pleasant residence for the summer, can obtain, immediately, nice rooms with good board, in the above Institute. Particular attention paid to French conversation and reading; terms $5 to $6 per week. Address Madame BALQUE, East-Bloomfield, N. J.

BOARD AT STATEN ISLAND.—TWO GERman gentlemen could be accommodated with partial board, airy and pleasant rooms, commanding an extended view of the bay, &c., at Stapleton, in a small German family, where no other boarders are taken; about five minutes' walk from second landing. Address Box No. 3,828 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED ON the banks of the Hudson, within an hour of Chambers-st.; abundance of shade and fruit trees upon the place, which is three minutes' walk from railroad or boat, on an eminence, with a fine view of the river; the house will be kept entirely quiet and private. Address RESORT, Box No. 112 *Times* office.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE SUMMER can be had at Mr. RICHMOND'S farm residence, at Elizabeth, N. J., a mile from the dépôt. A carriage will carry passengers to and from the cars. Address D. RICHMOND, Elizabeth, N. J.; or inquire of Mr. S. LAY, Attorney-at-Law, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD WANTED FOR A lady and two children, aged 5 and 8, in a pleasant, healthy location, within one hour's ride of the City, by boat or cars. Farm house preferred. State price. Terms must be moderate. Pay will be prompt. Address J. L., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE persons can find board in a pleasant village, within an hour's ride of New-York by rail. The house is surrounded by spacious well-shaded grounds, and is lighted by gas. Reference, J. L. HALSEY, Manhattan Life Insurance Company, No. 31 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—EIGHT ADULT PERSONS can obtain first-class board, at Spuyten Duyvil—one hour's ride from the City by the Hudson River Railroad; house three minutes' walk from dépôt overlooking river and creek; terms moderate. Apply at No. 154 Chambers-st., up stairs, from 2 to 4 o'clock.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—A FEW SELECT boarders can be accommodated at this delightful place by a family, with fine rooms, good table, fruit, &c. Drives, walks and scenery are unsurpassed. For particulars address W. G. R., Box 330, P. O., immediately.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily residing on the banks of the Hudson near Fishkill, in a beautiful and perfectly healthy location, can accommodate a few adult boarders for the Summer. Inquire at No. 99 Maiden lane, or at No. 444 Greenwich-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE OR TWO FAMILIES can be accommodated with board at a pleasant farmhouse, ten minutes' walk from Croton Falls dépôt, Westchester County, N. Y. Address BOARD, Box No. 29 Croton Falls Post-office.

BOARD IN ORANGE, N. J.—A LADY HAVing two unoccupied rooms, could accommodate a few persons with board; location healthy and pleasant, three minutes' walk of dépôt. Apply to W. H. PRICE, No. 77 Front-st.

BOARD WANTED WITH PRIVATE TABLE, for a family of four (or perhaps nine) persons, on the west bank of the Hudson, between Bull's Ferry and Englewood. Address B. C. F., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

FLAGS.

BUNTING FLAGS.
ALL SIZES ON HAND AND TO ORDER, BY BOJER & GRAHAM, manufacturers, No. 97 Duane st., New-York. Ornamental Painters on Silk, &c.
BUNTING BY THE YARD OR PIECE.

CEPHALIC PILLS,
CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,
CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,
CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodical attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea and Headache* to which families are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone and vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

THE CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system, or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF
SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS
WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM
HEADACHE
THAT A
SPEEDY AND SURE CURE
IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING they afford unquestionable proof of the efficiency of this truly Scientific Discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more.
Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.
Send the pills by mail, and oblige,
Your ob't servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Pa., Feb. 6, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*
Yours, respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntington County, Penn.,
Jan. 18, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING,
SIR:
You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.
P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them *excellent*.

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.:
Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best pills I have ever tried.*
Direct,
A. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandotte County, Ohio.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.:
I wish for some circulars or large show bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.
Respectfully, yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURGH, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.
DEAR SIR:
Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send a box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.
Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost *instanter*.
Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills, for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.
Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.

If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box of (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the Headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.

We heartily indorse Mr. Spalding and his unrivaled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.

We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache, who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path-Finder, New-Orleans, La.

Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.

Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not know to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.

Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.

Said to be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N.B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents.

Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION!

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name, SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, is on the outside wrapper. All others are swindling *counterfeits*.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM — Afternoon and Evening—ANDERSON; OR, THE PATRIOTS AT SUMTER IN '61—BUCKLE OF BRILLIANTS—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

HOPE CHAPEL—TOM THUMB.

CRAYON ART GALLERY, No 756 Broadway—Brown's "NIAGARA FALLS BY MOONLIGHT."

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway—Church's Painting, "THE NORTH"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

There is no change of importance to note in the disposition of the Federal forces in Virginia They are busily engaged in fortifying the positions they have occupied, and the general impression is that for the present no further important advance will be made towards Richmond and other points in the interior of the State until Gen. BUTLER considers himself in sufficiently strong force to advance on Norfolk. This, it is understood, he will not do until his command numbers at least fifteen thousand men, beside a sufficient force to garrison Fortress Monroe, and hold it secure. The Government doubtless intends to make a movement on Richmond, Norfolk, and Harper's Ferry simultaneously.

Two of the enemy's pickets were yesterday captured by a reconnoitering party which went out from Alexandria in the direction of the Fairfax Court-house, and brought to Washington. One of them, it is stated, confirms the report that on Saturday a considerable body of the rebels advanced towards Arlington Heights, but he says they found it prudent to retire again when they ascertained the movements of the Federal troops. The reconnoitering party which captured these scouts, when some miles distant from Alexandria, came upon a company of rebel cavalry, drawn up in line, but had no collision with them A person who arrived in Washington yesterday from Richmond, by way of Manassas Gap, states that the train on which he traveled brought to the Gap one thousand South Carolina troops, and that the number of the rebel force stationed there was estimated at five thousand only. They are tolerably well armed and equipped, and were engaged in throwing up intrenchments, in anticipation of an attack, and in the belief that the Federal troops would attempt a movement on Harper's Ferry by that route. Where is General COCKE?

There seems to be no doubt that the Government forces will soon make an attack on Harper's Ferry, in numbers and with appointments which the rebel forces will find it impossible to withstand. We find a Washington telegram in the Baltimore *Clipper* which asserts that a large portion of the troops in that vicinity will soon move in the direction of the Ferry, and that they will be joined by the twelve regiments recently stationed at York, Penn, together with the infantry, cavalry and artillery of Chambersburgh. We already hear of the movement of a portion of the latter force in the direction indicated, and there is reason to believe that the Federal troops at the Relay House have already received marching orders. There is a probability also, that the volunteers recently enrolled at Wheeling, and a number of regiments from Cincinnati, will participate in the attack, which will be made on every side at the same time. The rebels will probably find Harper's Ferry rather a hot place before long.

Our correspondent on board the United States steam frigate *Powhatan*, again sends us important intelligence of the movements of the rebel forces entrenched before Fort Pickens, and of the condition of affairs in the Fort itself, and on board the vessels composing the blockading fleet. Some facts with reference to the visit of JEFF. DAVIS to Pensacola, of which mention has already been made, are given, which will be found of interest. It was understood that one motive of his visit was to ascertain the practicability of erecting, nearer the Navy-yard than Fort Barrancas, a new impregnable iron fortress,—an invention of an Englishman named Hall. The principal difficulty in the way of this enterprise, however, would be the importation of the materials—they certainly cannot be manufactured in the Southern States at present. There was also a Military Board of Investigation held at the rebel head quarters, at which JEFF. DAVIS presided, and which was attended by all the principal rebel officers. The principal topic of discussion seems to have been the most practicable method of gaining a foothold on Rosas Island. That an attempt to do this will soon be made, there is little doubt, as there can otherwise be no earthly use for such a force as the rebel leaders are daily accumulating there. Some cogent reasons why the Federal Government should take immediate steps to still further reinforce the garrison of Fort Pickens, are given in our correspondent's letter. A correspondent of the Mobile *Register* states that the rebels have filled the dry-dock at the Navy-yard with stones and bricks, with the intention of sinking it in the channel to prevent the United States vessels from coming up. The correspondent expresses the belief that when they attempt to do so Fort Pickens will fire upon them, when the general bombardment will open.

The *Minnesota*, steam-frigate, probably left Fortress Monroe yesterday for Charleston, which port she is to blockade in connection with several other vessels—the *Niagara*, as before stated, having been ordered to other service.

JEFF. DAVIS' privateers are reported as already at work on the Atlantic coast, as well as in the Gulf of Mexico. The brig *Elisha Doane*, which arrived at Boston yesterday from Sattillo River, Georgia, reports having been captured by a privateer schooner and taken to Brunswick. She was, however, released by order of Governor BROWN, for some reason not stated. The Captain of the *Doane* reports that the schooner *Hume* had been seized and confiscated as a prize

Col. ELLSWORTH'S remains reached Albany yesterday morning, and were escorted to the State Capitol by two companies of the Tenth Regiment and by two regiments of Volunteers, together with the Governor's staff and the entire Fire Department, with their engines draped in mourning. The bells of the city were tolled, and minute guns were fired while the *cortége* was moving. The remains were laid in state in the Assembly Chamber for several hours, where they were visited by a large number of citizens, and were subsequently escorted to the boat and taken to Troy. The remains were received at Mechanicsville with the greatest demonstrations of respect, delegations of military and firemen being present from all the surrounding towns. The interment was accompanied with the most impressive ceremonies.

The Fire Zouaves are little disposed to forget immediately the loss of their Colonel. Several of them yesterday captured, three miles from Alexandria, a man having in his possession a secession flag. They made him carry it on a pole to the Marshall House, where Col. ELLSWORTH was so basely assassinated, and then trample it under foot. Two of them yesterday also seized a rebel having about [illegible] on his person, besides arms and papers He was relieved of these effects, and then released on parole. But the most important seizure was a car loaded with provisions, and having eighteen rebel soldiers in citizens' dress on board.

A writ of *habeas corpus* was issued yesterday morning in the case of JOHN MERRYMAN, President of the Maryland State Agricultural Society, implicated in the burning of the bridges on the Northern Central Railroad. It was made returnable in the United States District Court. Gen. CADWALADER, however, who holds MERRYMAN a prisoner in Fort McHenry, declined surrendering the prisoner until he received advice from Washington. An attachment was accordingly issued for Gen CADWALLADER, returnable this morning.

We give this morning very full details of the news by the *Etna*, a synopsis of which was telegraphed from Cape Race. She left Liverpool on the 15th inst., and Queenstown on the 16th. Included in our extracts will be found the text of the Queen's Proclamation relative to the American troubles, in full, together with the views of the English Press.

The United States Marshal, yesterday, caused the arrest of Capt. DAVID R. MILLER, of the bark *Sarah*, upon a charge of being engaged in fitting out that vessel for the Slave-trade. The trial of the case of the seizure, which was made some time ago, has been deterred, on account of the absence of a material witness.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, passed a resolution requesting the Union Defence Committee to appropriate $12,000 for the expense of subsistence, clothing, mattresses, &c., for SICKLES' Brigade. The opinion of the Corporation Counsel was received, to the effect that the Common Council has no power to remit taxes, and that such power is resident with the Supervisors, who alone have the power to levy taxes. The New-York *Day Book* was discontinued as a corporation paper. The Board of Councilmen met and adjourned, for want of a quorum, to Thursday night.

The Stock Market was firmer yesterday, with large sales of State and Government Bonds. Railway prices were higher, but only a moderate business done. Missouris, 41⅞; New-York Central, 72. The Bank return shows a steady Specie line, and $1,866,000 decrease on Loans and Discounts. Exchange, 105¾@106.

The sales of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, especially of Grain, yesterday, were heavy. Extra State Flour was a shade dearer, and increased firmness was observable in the market for sound lots of Wheat and Corn. The transactions in Provisions and Groceries were limited, as also in Cotton, Hay, Hides, Leather, Fish, and Oils. Whisky was more sought after. Tallow, Resin and Kentucky Tobacco were in fair request. The Freight engagements were moderate.

The Sympathies of England.

Twelve years ago, a nation, after long submission to wrongs that were known to all the world, asserted the rights guaranteed in its Constitution, and separated itself from the Government that oppressed it. It was a secession justified by the compact of union; it was based on principles of public right, and made in the cause of Constitutional Liberty. The seceding people spoke a different language from the other; they had different courts, different institutions. different tariffs, and a Constitution of their own, which had lasted near a thousand years. If ever there was a revolution which England might have recognized, it was the Hungarian Revolution of 1848 and '49.

Hungary had all "the force and consistency" of an organized government; she was ruled by her own National Parliament, and by leaders appointed through this body. She had her own laws, coinage, institutions and armies. She had even, at one time, utterly defeated the Austrian armies. What was the English policy towards her? Was the Press tender to her? Did the Ministry speak of the possibility of recognizing her? Did they even find "consistency" enough in her, to acknowledge her as a "belligerent"? Did the Queen proclaim neutrality between the Empire of Austria and the "States styling themselves Hungarian"? Everybody knows that the Press (with a few exceptions) boldly denounced the Hungarians as rebels, and that the *Times* kept a correspondent who was in the Austrian interest. The Hungarian Nation was never alluded to, or even indirectly acknowledged, whether as belligerent or in any other way. It was not thought to be in harmony with the friendly relations with the Austrian Government even to speak of "neutrality" between the Empire and the rebels. The English mind was filled with a pious horror at this opposition to law and order and constituted Government. Though the Revolutionists struggled in behalf of the same constitutional rights, which the English had won by rebellion, there was no word or glance of sympathy for them among the conservative and wealthy circles of Great Britain. Thus was Hungarian secession in the cause of Liberty received by England in 1849.

It is twelve years since; and now American secession in the cause of Slavery and the Slave-trade comes before the British public. If there was anything in which it might have been supposed that the English conscience was honestly interested, it was the opposition to Slavery. Had not Englishmen preached at us for more than thirty years on our great national sin? Had they not lampooned us, caricatured, denounced, reviled and, worst of all, pitied us for years? How often have we humbly listened to their perorations over our inquities, and their self-complacent congratulations over their own righteousness in this matter! We had come really to believe in the English conscience and the English opposition to Slavery—and no doubt their many warnings and denunciations had finally pricked our sluggish consciences. At length, in the process of events, a sublime moment comes in which the American Free States stand face to face in hostility to Slavery. If they yield, Slavery shall spread over this continent, over new peoples and through generations yet unborn. If they stand on a firm, constitutional position, the Slave States must either yield and allow henceforth the restriction of the institution, or they must break over every constitutional limit and enter on Revolution. They choose the latter—and England has presented to her a revolution for the sake of human bondage, a secession in the cause of the Slave trade. It is, far more than any European revolution, a movement against law and order and constituted Government. It is made to overthrow a beneficent Administration, without cause, without any reasonable provocation. It is a revolution—one of the worst kind, made for the few against the many; in the interest of barbarism against civilization; in the cause of Tyranny against Liberty. It is opened with treachery, theft, murder and assassinations. How does the pious English public receive this? How the Government? How the Press?

We do not know which is the more insulting, the cool tone of *neutrality* and the half-recognition assumed by the Government towards this Confederacy of pirates, or the pious horror or pity expressed by the public through the newspapers at this "wicked and fratricidal war."

When, from a prudent Administration, at least a dignified silence might have been expected, and certainly as much reticence towards Southern slaveholders as before towards Hungarian Liberals, we receive instead proclamations of "Neutrality," and nice disquisitions about the rights of "belligerents;" when, above all, with a nation just offering its life-blood in the sacred cause of Law and Liberty, we might have hoped from an allied people some expressions of sympathy, we get in reply nothing but stupid exclamations of horror at civil war and American violence, and even much feeling for the slaveholder.

Whether this English tone proceeds from an utter and debasing self-interest, or from a profound ignorance of our struggle, it is equally disgraceful. Centuries of kind relation will never wipe from American memories the recollection of that crisis of supreme danger to the very existence of Liberty and Law in America, in which the English people had nothing to offer but fears for their cotton supply, and sympathy with American pirates and slaveholders.

Of course, other and wiser words will yet come over the Atlantic. But to generous natures the first words are the real words. Nothing that England can offer now of sympathy, or hereafter of pious congratulation at the triumph of liberty and Government, can remove the conviction implanted in the minds of our people, of the base selfishness, the canting hypocrisy of her governing classes. She has lost in American affairs the golden opportunity of centuries, and it will never come again. If ever a war was holy—if ever it was made for the noblest objects, this has been. To represent it as a struggle of rival interests, or tariffs, or as dictated by the savage violence of two bloodthirsty tribes, is a caricature so stupid that even the English public ought not to be misled by it. For merchants who have offered the fruits of the toil of years; for mothers who bring with their own hands their sons to the recruiting offices; for professional men who have abandoned all civil honors to take places as privates; for gentlemen of wealth who have left ease and comfort to live the hard life of camps; for a whole nation offering money, time, and life itself without stint or measure in the cause of human liberty and law—to be told that they are only fighting for a tariff or their pockets, or because they want excitement, is not only a misrepresentation base enough to lead all honorable souls to doubt it, but dull enough to carry its own reply with it.

The Attitude of France.

The French Government has no more idea than the English of participating in the American quarrel; and it nevertheless takes, like England, the surest method of becoming a party. The Secretary for Foreign Affairs, M. THOUVENEL, has, we are told, addressed a circular to the agents of his Government in the insurgent States, instructing them to preserve the strictest neutrality; in no case lending their countenance or support to one rather than to the other of the hostile factions. We submit that international discourtesy could take no more offensive form. The Government of France has official knowledge of only one power within the territorial bounds of the Union, and that is the Government of the United States. Its commercial agents hold their places by virtue of the exequatur granted by this Government; and the treaties of friendship and alliance existing between the two countries, and all the various commercial privileges and arrangements which the Consuls are appointed to administer, are so many obligations to the fulfillment of every friendly service to the Federal Government. But strict neutrality is an assumption of the existence of two Powers instead of a single one within our national limits; and an admission that of those two Powers one has no more claims upon the alliance, sympathy and support of a foreign Government than the other. We are thus arraigned for trial at the bar of mankind as the equal of a perjured, rebellious and disloyal conspiracy; and we shall only know with which side go the good wishes of France when we shall know which side is victorious. This willful ignoring of the lofty claims of the American Government—this indifferent choosing between Christ and Barabbas—will not strengthen the regard we are accustomed to entertain for the people and the Government of France. It might even appear advisable to withdraw the exequatur of all the French Consuls in the seceding States, not with the purpose of damaging French commerce in their ports, for there is no commerce of any sort there to be injured, but simply as an assertion of proper national self-respect against foreign depreciation and insult. Our business in this deplorable contest is to prove we have a Government—a proof that seems to be as much needed at Paris as at New-Orleans.

The Rebels on the Potomac.

The recent advance of the Federal troops into Virginia from the District, indicates the intention of the Government to effect an early evacuation by the rebels of the points now held by them on the Maryland line; or, in the event of their still holding their position at Harper's Ferry, to dislodge them at an early day, with the cooperation of troops from Pennsylvania or the Relay House. The topography of the country happily lends itself to this strategic movement; and the condition of the rebels is such as to give promise of their shortly being compelled to save themselves from capture by a retreat through the Valley of the Shenandoah.

According to our latest information, the troops in and about Harper's Ferry do not exceed four thousand in number. The regiment or so at Point of Rocks are now menaced from Baltimore and from Pennsylvania, and with the railroad from Alexandria to Leesburgh in the possession of the Government, they can only retreat *viâ* Harper's Ferry. Between that place and Point of Rocks Ferry there are no forces known to be quartered. Indeed, at Knoxville and Weverton, and in private houses within a mile and a half of Harper's Ferry, on the Maryland side, the national flag is still displayed. West of Harper's Ferry, only scouting parties of the rebels are found on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and they no further than Kearneysville, a few miles distant. The highest estimate of the force stationed opposite Williamsport, twenty miles up the Potomac, limits the number to 1,500 men, and these can readily be dislodged by a small detachment from the Chambersburgh Camp, should they have the temerity to attempt to hold their position, with the danger at present threatening the entire force in their rear.

The latest intelligence from the vicinity shows that the subsistence of the troops at Harper's Ferry is precarious; that some of the supplies have to be forwarded from the South *viâ* Richmond, and with a land carriage from Strasburg to Winchester; and under any circumstances their supplies would not admit of their sustaining a siege of more than a few days; that the troops are not in a good state of discipline, and that fully half are armed only with flint-lock muskets, and that those now quartered at Dumfries and Warrenton are only advance posts of the rebel army, and are wholly inadequate in numbers to be of any effective assistance to the forces further northward.

To repossess themselves of the road to Richmond, when the Government forces shall have taken it, if they have not already done so, is an attempt which the rebel leaders, in view of the thousands of men at Washington, ready to retake it in a single day, will hardly make. Beset as they are, it follows that if Gen. JOHNSTON desires to preserve his force, he must order a retreat down the [illegible] Valley, with the purpose of adding his [illegible] to the reserve force concentrated at [illegible]. This will leave Northwestern Virginia free from military rule, and her loyal citizens will once more be able to raise their voices and their weapons in behalf of the Government which their forefathers did so much in establishing.

The Proclamation of the British Government.

We place, this morning, before our readers the Proclamation of the British Government in reference to the rebellion existing in certain States against the Government of the United States, forbidding its subjects to take any part in the contest, or to interfere with the blockade that may be established by *either* party, or to transport officers, soldiers, dispatches, arms, military stores or materials, and enjoining strict neutrality toward the belligerents, and placing both upon exactly the same footing.

This proclamation cannot fail to be highly offensive to the United States, as it is a virtual recognition of the *Confederate States*; or, should this be disclaimed, as a direct encouragement, by a great nation, of a purely domestic quarrel—of an armed resistance to legally-constituted authorities, which is already assuming all the horrors of a civil war. Such an act is unexampled in the history of diplomatic intercourse. There is no more reason why England should take the position she has in reference to our controversy with the rebels, than with the Mormons.

England bases her interference on one of two grounds—that she is to deal with a people instead of its Government,—or that the Confederate States have displayed a strength in the contest which insures their ultimate triumph. But since our Government has assumed to deal with them as rebels, they have steadily lost ground. It is true that Fort Sumter fell after Mr. LINCOLN had succeeded to office, but the means for its capture had been fully perfected under the administration of Mr. BUCHANAN, which the conspirators ruled. Fort Sumter was of no military or strategic consequence whatever. There was nothing involved in its capture but a point of honor; but Fort Pickens, which commands the only available harbor on the Gulf, and all its water, and menaces the present Southern capital; and Fortress Monroe, which commands the only good Southern harbor on the Atlantic, which holds Virginia prostrate at its feet, have not been assailed, although both of them are absolutely necessary to the independence of the seceding States. Not a single advance have the rebels made. They are incapable of anything but defensive warfare, in which they may oppose their *vis inertia* to the march of an army. They are bankrupt in means, without a ship or hardly a weapon save what they have stolen. Against such impotence is our Government now moving with resistless power, which a month ago had hardly a soldier or ship available, without arms or commissariat, or munitions of war. One State, Maryland, has been recaptured by main force. Missouri has by force been prevented from falling; and we are now, with a great army, upon the soil of Virginia, which must soon surrender at discretion. While our forces are moving towards the Gulf, every Southern port is closed, so that the entire Confederate States must soon succumb from sheer exhaustion.

This act of England, while the revolt is still in its infancy, has no precedent in international intercourse or law, and is exactly opposed to the treatment we have always extended toward her. All recollect the great rebellion in Canada a few years ago, which certainly had much greater provocation than that at the South. The state of affairs there was peculiarly calculated to engage the assistance and sympathy of our people. For a time the revolt made great headway. The leading and most influential men in the Province were engaged in it. It did attract some restless spirits from our side. An outrage of the most aggravated character was committed by the British forces upon our own soil. Our militia were called out to repel similar aggressions. Yet, in the face of these provocations, our Government maintained its friendly relations with that of Great Britain, refused to recognize the rebellion, and the President issued his proclamation, warning all those who had engaged in its behalf, that "to whatever condition they may be reduced, they must not expect the interference of the United States Government in any form in their behalf, but would be left, *reproached by every virtuous fellow-citizen, to be dealt with according to the policy and justice of that Government in whose dominions they have, in defiance of the wishes and efforts of their own Government, and without the shadow of justification and excuse, nefariously invaded.*"

Here is the policy that governs the United States in its intercourse with other nations. Will that Government use similar language to one of its subjects proposing to go to South Carolina to join the rebels? Will it proclaim the soil of that State to be still a part of our own Confederacy? We treated the outbreak in Canada as if it was a resistance to constituted authorities, to be put down by the local police, aided if necessary by the military arm. We did not speak of the contending parties then as standing in the *same relation* to us, nor extend to a rebellion the same consequence and dignity as to the Government seeking to put it down.

THE UNION VOTE IN VIRGINIA.—So far as the returns have been received from the northeastern and northwestern counties of Virginia, the result of the vote upon secession is surprisingly adverse to that measure. The counties of Loudon, Berkeley, and Morgan, at the eastward of the Alleghanies, and actually in the occupation of the troops mustered to combat feudal authority, have given an aggregate majority of 2 300 for the Union. From the west of the Alleghanies the returns are of the same character. No county yet reported has failed to declare for the Union; and yet among those reported are several which had been universally conceded to the Secessionists, and whose defection must cause very disagreeable sensations at Richmond. Kanawha, Cabell and Wayne are so largely slaveholding as to authorize a previous confidence in their identification with the Southern movement. Kanawha gives 1,200 for the Union, Cabell 650, Wayne 800. It would be no matter of surprise if results of a similar character were to come from all the trans-Alleghanian counties, down to the Tennessee line, thus proving how averse the freemen of the West are from the destructive policy which the Richmond nest of reckless conspirators has marked out for the Commonwealth, and how willingly they would remain in a Union which is assuring them unexampled prosperity and opulence.

But too much must not be predicated of these Union majorities. In the Northwestern counties the sentiment may be strong enough to provoke an open resistance to the act of secession, and a disposition to separate from the State, rather than follow it into rebellion. But this extreme feeling is not to be expected from the counties to the Southward; nor from those in the Valley, as yet unheard from, which are likely to denounce, by their votes, the ordinance which had taken effect before their will was consulted in regard to it. They will rather yield to the majority rolled up from the sea-board; and while they may enter with no cordiality into the revolt, they will submit to all the cost, inconvenience and damage it will inflict.

The Demoralization of the South.

The demoralization of the South is a matter which may well puzzle the brain of philosophers. Judged by the ordinary rules of human action, it is as incomprehensible as it is universal. The States repudiate their stocks, and the people select, as their leader and chief, the originator and leader of repudiation, thus making the trampling upon State obligations a principle of political action. Dishonesty on the part of the State is reflected in the taint of commercial honor. Merchants whose wares were purchased on credit, complaining of no lack of ability to pay, and with abundant means of meeting their notes, repudiate their obligations, witnessing in triumph the bankruptcy which they bring upon their creditors. Collecting agents, holding funds collected of their own people in trust for Northern creditors, apply them to their own uses, making the war, which themselves aided in originating, the apology for their violation of faith. Cabinet Ministers who, while in the service of the Government, plundered the National Treasury in aid of rebellion, who, while the nation was confiding in their honor, and their regard for official oaths, were concocting treason; and who, while enjoying the dignity and receiving the emoluments of official place, played the peculator, the conspirator, and the spy, are placed high in position, made Generals, have a place among Southern gentlemen, and are accepted in all respects as honorable men. Military and naval officers, who were educated by the Federal Government, who were clothed by it, fed by it, supported by it, given a high status in society by it, desert the flag they have sworn to support, and join in a grand conspiracy for its destruction. With all this infamy attached to them, Southern society pets, and "Southern chivalry" honors them. Foreign Ministers and Consuls prostitute their positions to the injury of the nation they represent, and play the traitor through the letters which gave them credence, and violate the instructions which they were sworn to respect. All these violations of duty, all these perversions of principle, all this abandonment of manhood, all this trampling upon everything which honorable men all over the civilized world hold sacred, is accepted by the Southern mind as evidences of patriotism, and no word of dissent is uttered by Southern society, and no lisp of censure finds a place in the Southern Press. Governors applaud, and legislatures approve it all, while the universal sentiment pronounces it in accordance with Southern ethics, and the sanctions of chivalry.

The reason of this moral obliquity or degradation will be sought for in vain in any peculiarity of the struggle now going on between the Government and the disloyal States. There is nothing in that which should of itself turn all the moral perceptions upside down, or obliterate all instincts of integrity from the Southern heart. This treason is causeless enough, and this rebellion sufficiently inexcusable, but their madness does not necessarily make scoundrels of an entire people. A false patriotism may impel men, in redress of imaginary wrongs, into treason. We can entertain a sort of respect for their motives, while we pity and condemn their folly. A State may rebel against the Government, but this alone would not prompt it to repudiate its debts owing all over the commercial world. Individuals may join in the rebellion without violating their honor as commercial men. Officers may throw up their commissions without playing the peculator and the spy.

We repeat that the cause of this general dereliction lies much deeper than the rebellion. It has its origin in the peculiar organization of Southern society,—is the legitimate and inevitable result of Southern institutions, acting upon and forming the principal stratum of Southern character. The people who live upon the unrequited labor of a race, whose theory of civilization is based upon the perpetuation of a gigantic wrong, can have but small appreciation of the principles of right. The men whose prosperity is built upon the unpaid toil of millions, the gains of whose industry, above the simplest elements of a bare existence, constitute the staple of their wealth, can have but a faint perception of the true obligations of commercial honor. The law of the plantation is the caprice of the master, and this law shapes his character and his commercial ideas. A people who buy and sell men can have but imperfect ideas of public morality, commercial integrity, or private faith. It is the outcropping of the demoralizing influences of Slavery that we witness in this pervading degradation. The institution is bearing its legitimate fruits, as well in this repudiation of State obligations, this violation of commercial honor, this abuse of official trust, which are now exhibited to an astonished world, as in the treason that would overthrow the Republic itself.

A MOTION TO ADJOURN.—WIGFALL, late of Texas, now of the C. S. A. generally, has written a letter to somebody down South, in which he declares his fixed determination to take possession of the City of Washington as early at least as the 15th of June: that he will not postpone its capture an hour beyond the setting of the sun on that day. We regret to hear this of WIGFALL. We had hoped to be permitted to retain the Capital until about the 1st of August. Congress has been called in extra session for the Fourth of July, and it will require the better part of a month to finish up the business which will bring it together. A good deal of legislation is necessary, nay indispensable to the welfare of the Republic, (we mean, of course, the U. S. A. Republic,) and if the Capital shall be taken possession of by WIGFALL before the 4th, we really do not see where Congress will have a safe place for its meeting. It might, perhaps, find temporary accommodations in Toronto or some other Canadian city, but that would be expensive. Besides, who knows that when WIGFALL shall have taken possession of Washington, he will not be for taking possession of Toronto, or of all Canada for that matter. Those "seven-league boots" of his are doubtless capable of making the longest strides. We hope that WIGFALL will reconsider his determination in respect to this matter, and that Gen. SCOTT will use his influence with him to produce a result so much to be desired. It will be greatly more convenient for all parties to pass the Capitol over to WIGFALL, after Congress shall have adjourned—that is to say, if WIGFALL has really made up his mind to take possession of it. If he insists upon its occupancy before fore Congress meets, we may be compelled to fight for it. If he will wait, the authorities may possibly say to him as the coon said to Capt. Scott, "We'll come down." We trust WIGFALL will not be precipitate.

The Church and the War.

The General Assemblies of the two great branches of the American Presbyterian Church, (Old and New School,) now convened respectively at Philadelphia and Syracuse, have defined their position toward the Government in this crisis of its being. In the New School Assembly a series of resolutions, bold, decisive and unmistakable in their loyalty, has been passed unanimously, and in the most solemn manner. The unholy conspirators who in their lust of power, have violated every command of the Decalogue, every precept of the Gospels, and every canon of the Church Catholic, received a just castigation; while unable to find words in which to record their estimate of these pirate-traitors, the Assembly could only "express its amazement at their wickedness, and at the bold advocacy and defence thereof." The castigation of the sword, also, now in store for them, was solemnly indorsed; and, before "God, the Supreme Lord and King of all the world," they proclaimed that, "in the judgment of the Assembly, there is no blood or treasure too precious to be devoted to the defence and perpetuity of the Government in all its constitutional authority."

In the Old School Assembly, also, a series of resolutions was introduced last Friday, by the most venerable patriarch of the Church, Rev. Dr. SPRING, of this City, declaring it to be the "duty of ministers and churches to do all in their power to promote and perpetuate the integrity of these United States, and to strengthen, uphold and encourage the Federal Government." The debate which ensued brought out the loyal spirit and feeling of the Assembly in a remarkable degree. Dr. THOMAS, of Ohio, in a speech full of noble and patriotic utterances, urged the ministers and elders, as God's people, to gather around the standard of our country's glory, and, if their blood was demanded, freely to pour it out for its support. Dr. ANDERSON, of California, warned the waverers that if they now deserted the national flag, the backbone of the Church, the Scotch-Irish element, the "blues" of the West and Northwest, would forsake it in a body. Dr. MUSGRAVE declared that the loyalty of thousands of Southern Presbyterians in Maryland and Virginia is suppressed by terrorism, and that they rejoice that the Government is now going to protect them in their civil and religious rights. "Who will answer for our liberties as Christians," asked he, "if this Government should be overturned? In place of protection, there would be nothing but disorder and anarchy."

A number of dissentients, however, under the lead of Dr. HODGE, of New-Jersey, argued not so much against the principle of the resolutions, but rather against their expediency, and from a fear that they would rend the Church in twain. It is certainly difficult, however, for a layman to understand, if, as was urged by Dr. THOMAS, this body represents the "Presbyterian Church, not of the South American States, nor of the Confederate States, but of these United States," wherein would consist the imprudence of praying and laboring for the perpetuity and integrity of the Government of said States. The course of the debate seemed undeniably to indicate the speedy passage of the resolutions, thus placing the Church officially where the vast majority of its members have always stood, on the side of Constitutional Republicanism and civil freedom. It is to be noted that the two great leaders of the ultra-slave wing of the Old School Church, Drs. THORNWELL, of South Carolina, and PALMER, of New-Orleans, were absent from the Assembly's sittings,—much indeed to its harmony as well as to its Christian honor; for certainly more atrocious doctrines were never uttered than have recently disgraced the pulpits of these men, and the faith they profess to uphold.

In this loyal and patriotic action of these its supreme judicatories, the Presbyterian Church is true to its eldest and noblest traditions. Ever since its foundation, and wherever it has had a foothold, in Switzerland, Scotland, Holland, in France, England, in the early settlements of America, from New-England to Virginia, in our first Revolutionary struggle, and now again in this imminent hour of Freedom, it has ever, with rare and eccentric exceptions, been the unflinching champion of universal liberty, a bulwark and the model of representative Government.

Word from the Insurgents.

Our Washington advices contain information showing how extremely unprepared are the rebels for active hostilities. For the occupation of the important junction of the Manassas Gap with the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, whereat communications with Harper's Ferry may be kept open and an advance on Richmond opposed, only 5,000 men had been detailed, and these imperfectly armed and equipped, and with no disposition to assume the offensive. They were busy, when last observed, entrenching their position, as if it were merely a defensive one. It is quite time to inquire into the whereabouts of that great patriotic army, with which Gov. LETCHER engaged to sweep the first invader of the sacred soil into the Potomac. Its opportunity for a speedy redemption of the pledge is swiftly disappearing. Had the blow been struck last week, it might have succeeded. This week, with the reinforcements thrown in from Washington, it has become doubtful. Next week it will be impossible. *Aux armes*, LETCHER! or your head may do penance for its weakness in vulgar hemp.

ARREST OF A SLAVE CAPTAIN.—Some two months ago the bark *Sarah* was seized at this port as a slaver, but it was not until a few days since that United States Marshal MURRAY received the orders for the breaking out of her cargo, an inspection of which merely showed that it was only such as is carried by all vessels bound to the Coast. A day or two since, however, the Marshal found a young man named DELANO, who had shipped to go in the *Sarah*, to whom the captain, named DAVID REED MILLER, voluntarily stated that he was going to the Coast after a cargo of negroes. Two or three other witnesses are also ready to swear to the same statement. The case having been set down for trial yesterday, the captain appeared at the United States Marshal's Office to testify in the case, but while he was waiting for the proceedings to commence, a warrant was made out for his arrest, and he was detained for trial. An inspection of the articles of the *Sarah* shows that the captain's name is entered as DAVID REED—leaving off the MILLER—that DELANO's name is put down as "Comstock," and, in fact, that the crew list does not compare at all with the names of the men who had shipped. The case was postponed on account of the absence of a material witness.

IMPORTANT FROM PENSACOLA.

AFFAIRS AT FORT PICKENS.

JEFF. DAVIS AND MR. RUSSELL AT PENSACOLA—AN IMPRACTICABLE SCHEME—A COUNCIL OF WAR—THE CONFEDERATE TROOPS AT PENSACOLA—REINFORCEMENTS WANTED AT FORT PICKENS.

From our Special Correspondent.

ON BOARD U. S. STEAM FRIGATE POWHATAN, OFF PENSACOLA, Monday, May 13, 1861.

The departure of the *Philadelphia* enables me to give you some late news. Since I last wrote, nothing but "indications" have challenged observation, except the arrival on shore of the "Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate forces," and the visit to the ships of the London *Times* correspondent. The latter event is not very important, as the only information Mr. RUSSELL seemed desirous of obtaining was whether desertions were or were not numerous from the fleet. He got his small, delicate white hands stained in the *Sabine*, where, it is said, he exhibited considerable knowledge of man-of-war tactics and routine.

But President DAVIS' visit was an important one. He came here, I understand, to canvass the practicability of erecting, nearer the Navy-yard than Fort Barrancas, a new impregnable iron fortress, said to be the invention of some Mr. HALL, an enterprising Englishman, who sends journeymen around the world to build "indestructible forts for the best bidder." I believe that three of this gentleman's assistants are, while I write, in the city of Montgomery, devising means by which the new invention may be made available in Florida. As the blockade will doubtless interfere with the importation of the affair—it certainly could not be manufactured in provinces, where cannon cannot be rifled without destroying four in ten—the conclave may not amount to a great deal. A somewhat peculiar way of ferreting out secrets has enabled me to discover the primary cause of JEFF.'s visit, although there are others, and hardly less portentous ones, that led to it, of which more bye-and-bye. As to the fortress—my courier not being so far advanced in literature as to be able to put one intelligible word on paper—I have failed to obtain a very clear idea of it. As near as I can judge, it, in its external view, partakes of the parabolic form, being circular at the base, and 240 feet high, growing narrower gradually, monumental fashion, as it reaches the top. The thing must rest on a rock, but queerly impregnable things are said to have been constructed on rocks, you know. It is to mount 80 guns, 20 of them being so arranged as to bear on one object at a time. From an hour's conversation on the subject, this is all the description I can give you of the brilliant fortress that is to make Barrancas a Pickens, and Pickens a "silent, lone and melancholy square."

There was a grand military Board of Investigation held at the camp head-quarters during the stay of the polite and dignified JEFF. Col. CHAMBERS was sent for; Col. CLAYTON was sent for; Col. GLADDEN was sent for; Major BRADFORD was sent for; and everybody who is anybody in Warrington—and that is nobody but of epaulettes—was sent for to talk over the "situation." My "Friday" could not get a glimpse at the meeting, nor a hint as to its mode of prosecuting business. However, Pickens was not so much a matter of debate with the generals as Rosas Island. If there is one eye-sore in Florida for the South, it is Rosas Island. When the morning flag goes up, the banner of the Stars and Stripes is hoisted at Rosas Island, and floats there all day in a most provoking manner; when night comes on, the "chivalrous enemy cannot shut out from his mental gaze the Federal Camp on Rosas Island—the whole island, from the centre all round to the sea," where the United States is the only authority. Every day we see more and more what incalculable advantage Rosas Island is to us. "The President" reviewed the troops and made a speech. He said that "the Montgomery Government looked sacredly to the interests of the brave men in Pensacola, and would take care that no unnecessary sacrifice of human life there would ensue." Directly after his departure, rumors were rife that it was decided not to attack Pickens or the island. These rumors are very busy in the fleet. They mean nothing. Even the iron fortress affair may be only a blind. The Washington authorities should bear well in memory that not a day passes without the reinforcement, in some measure, of BRAGG'S command, and that the only change made in our forces, *must* necessarily be a reduction. The *Philadelphia* takes some men from us to-day, and they need rest and furlough. The current sick list averages nearly one hundred men, and there cannot be less than two hundred and forty other non-combatants in the fleet and companies. Our available fighting material, then, is less than one thousand men, if I even include the portion of the ships' crews that could be safely transferred, for a time, to the shore. But it is questionable whether it would be advisable to remove the sailors and marines at all from their vessels. In the ward-room of one of them there was a spirited debate on this matter a few days since, which resulted in the decision, that the practice of drafting sailors and marines from men-of-war, was only resorted to in cases where there was no prospect of a maritime engagement. This is not so with us. This ship, the *Brooklyn* and the *Sabine*, will endeavor to engage the land batteries the moment hostilities commence, and I am one of those who oppose detachment from the vessels of any of their regular crews. Even now, there are some of our hands on the island, and we miss them.

The *Powhatan*, as you will perceive, has been making her mark here. Her commander is exciting the jealousy of his cotemporaries, for the enterprise and energy of his movements. Capt. POOR is a little piqued that the last prize was so cleverly snatched from him. It may be a gratifying item of information for the Secretary of the Navy, that the melancholy report of the engineers who surveyed our vessel, has not been verified. Although exceedingly thin, the boilers have not burst as yet; and they hold water well. This is certainly singular, when good judges stated ten months ago, that they could not keep together for three weeks, on active duty.

The *regulars* of the enemy were reinforced on the 12th, by a detachment of troops that came in by rail. I could not learn where they were from. The regulars are attached to the Third Division, under Col. GLADDEN, and all have uniforms and good arms. They received a little pay some days ago. There are now about 3,800, rank and file, in the Third Division, which is composed of a regiment from Louisiana, a regiment (1,800 strong) of Zouaves, a battalion from Georgia, the first regiment, and the only one, I believe, here of the Florida Militia, some 200 men from Savannah, who have a newspaper reporter among them, and about 1,600 that arrived within a week. This is the best-drilled portion of the enemy's troops, and half chance, and half intentionally, they are paraded daily where our telescopes can see them most plainly. The regulars are exercised one hour in the morning (about 5 o'clock), one hour in the afternoon, (about 4 o'clock), and if the night is fine they manœuvre about an hour and a half before tattoo. The battalion orders in the Third Division are given altogether by the trumpet, in the old French fashion, and one or two of our marines, who were ashore, say that the movements are not executed in an efficient way. This is the more strange, when we consider that they have been exercising at the rate I tell you for seven weeks. The troops at the Navy-yard have evidently been changed, as the men on post there now do not wear the same uniforms as those that garrisoned it a little time since. The road outside the Yard, towards McRae, is still lined with improvised fortifications, such as water-tanks crammed with sand-earthworks, &c. The Mississippians I think, from what I can learn, are more numerous at Fort McRae than elsewhere, except at their own encampment, which is situated in a woody locality, well supplied with fresh water. Col. CHAMBERS is in command of these men, and keeps them on the drill-ground almost incessantly.

I talked on Saturday evening with a man who had been to Fort McRae. "One of the royal family of DAVIS" commands that fort at present. His name is not JEFF., but JOSEPH, called Joe, because the illustrious stock from which he came has a weakness for cognomens of one syllable. My informant states that six guns had arrived at the fort, two of which turned out to be useless, the men cursing them for having to drag such a worthless load from the ordnance stores, which are under a Georgian's supervision. Fort McRae is calculated on for a great amount of work in the battle, which has been coming on here for so long a time, without arriving yet.

The United States steam gunboat *Water Witch* is about to leave this place on the 17th, for Key West. She brought very important dispatches to the commanding officer at Fort Pickens, and a large quantity of wood and water, which are to the streamers what food is to man. The *Crusader* has been expected from Havana for over two weeks. She was to bring us some fresh beef and vegetables, which are luxuries beyond all price, to poor fellows obliged to live on salt beef and fat pork for months. The *Water Witch* has been turned into a regular dispatch vessel between this and the Key West ports. Among the advices from that place, for which I am indebted to her gentlemanly commander, is the following, the strength of Forts Jefferson and Taylor, on the 11th of May, the day before she sailed:

	Men.
Company B, of the gallant First Artillery	64
Company K, same regiment	67
Company F, same regiment	60
Company A, First Infantry	64
Total	255

Here, then, we have two hundred and fifty-five men at Tortugas, and about 800 available at Pensacola; total, 1,025 land soldiers in Florida. The fleet has some three thousand persons attached to it, but it wants them all. Now, if some 150,000 troops are under arms at home, as I see there are by a New-Hampshire journal, why are not four thousand, at least, sent to this quarter? Would Key West be less secure if the barracks and the town were garrisoned by two thousand men, instead of less than one hundred? And would Rosas Island be so liable to attack if its almost impregnable points were properly manned, than it is now? Put down BRAGG'S forces, and every other secession General's forces, as low as you can, and there are still some 15,000 traitors ready to face us in the State of Florida. Is 1,025 a sufficient force to oppose them? Granting that Pickens never can be reduced, as I firmly believe it cannot, is that any reason why we should have so miserable a complement of soldiers here? I feel that all the South combined would be powerless against us, in this region, had we 5,000 men. I shall never feel as I could wish to feel, until that number is sent from the North, whose cities are filled with men. Fort McRae is now becoming very formidable, in the very path to the Navy yard; four masked batteries have been erected almost beside it, and guns are moving in that direction every day. Every officer here believes that Warrington Navy-yard could now be taken, and that it should be. Two weeks since, 1,500 men could have done it; next week, it may require 3,000. The matter to be looked at in the face is the fact that the enemy, *by strengthening himself, weakens us.* He may not attack Pickens for some time, but he can put himself in a position to defy any such contemptible force as we could land. Once that little stream is blocked up, and the passage to the Navy-yard rendered impossible for our decent vessels, the United States troops here will be confined to their forts and ships, and Rosas Island. The *Crusader, Wyandotte, Mohawk*, or *Water Witch* could no more hope to pass McRae than to fly. But the *Powhatan* and the *Brooklyn* could tow the *Sabine* and the *St. Louis*, (now at Key West,) and these four heavy men-of-war might knock McRae and the batteries into fragments. Block the channel, stop egress for these craft, and you make the Pensacola situation thus; United States forces, blockaded from land; Confederate forces, blockaded by sea. The thing to be done is to forward on men here in sufficient numbers to justify us in attacking the Secessionists. This half-war, half-peace is sickening us. Looking every day, and every hour of the day, at the preparations of an enemy, under 500 of our guns, on ships and foot, and knowing that all 1,000 men can do, under the circumstances, is to keep their quarters in the river, in one fort, and on one island—this is enough to disgust a soldier.

The nautical drill has commenced in good earnest. Boat exercise, cannon evolutions, small-arms exercise, occupy the sailors and marines without interruption. In every man-of-war we have the crews told off in divisions. Now, the first division is going through carbine drill in the gangway; by-and-by the crews of the launches and cutters will be ordered into their boats, and must hoist over the howitzers for the work. They sail in company for a mile or so, halt, commence sham battles, fire blank cartridges, and rush to the boat-side to repel the imaginary attacking party. About a dozen marines, sometimes more, accompany each boat, and do all the file-firing, charging bayonets, &c., required. Signalizing is practiced then for a while. We order the first launch to rush on and assail the second cutter, which tries to get out of the way, but can't, and while both crews are "going in" strong, the launch signalizes to know what will be done with the enemy, and we signalize to the launch that he must be treated as a prisoner of war, and not thrown overboard in double irons, as some enemies I know ought to be. Target practice, too, is yet in vogue. On Tuesday last the bay was covered with big barrels, strung together, at which hundreds of splendid shots were fired. The report of the cannon causes inexpressible anxiety on shore, as the black gallery of heads along the beach evidences. When the *Brooklyn's* 68's are let off, McRae and Barrancas tremble in more senses than one. Seriously, our artillerists acquire remarkable precision. Of the several targets put out, not one was deemed worth keeping for a second drill. They were all smashed into atoms. A young Irishman, on board the *Sabine*, hit the barrels four times in succession, sending splinters of demolished wood in every direction.

I am very glad to be able to inform you that the most perfect unanimity and good feeling prevails among the representatives of the United States here. It was not always so, and therefore is the more agreeable now. Even the courtesy of Capt. ADAMS to the rebel captain of the *Neafie*, is forgotten in the good feeling that the "victory at Sumter" gave rise to with us. Let me also add, that, from the forecastles to the wardrooms, while matters were going as they should never go, our own people were the most to blame. Even the discontented fellows of the *St. Louis*, who want to go home so badly, have not written any letters by the *Water Witch*, and that is a good sign.

In conclusion, will some one ask the Government if there is to be any Flag-officer sent here?

TODD.

LATER FROM PENSACOLA.

From the Mobile Register.

A friend permits us to make the following extracts from a letter just received from Pensacola:

"On Sunday evening I went down to the Navy-yard and had a pleasant time among the Wilcox boys and other friends. The accommodations here are poor, but you can get enough to eat. From the signs, I think a battle will take place in a few days. There is a sand battery just above the city and one below, and soldiers from the upper battery down to Fort McRea. They are encamped as far out as three miles, and in all about 12,000 men. The Navy-yard has no protection, and can easily be destroyed by Fort Pickens. No one of Fort McRea's guns bear on Pickens, as they command the channel in which the vessels have been sunk. The dry-dock that cost $150,000 is loaded with stone and brick-bats with the intention of taking it down and sinking it in the channel, to prevent old ABE's ships from coming in. I think whenever they go to sink the dock the ball will open, for Pickens is certain to fire on it. They have told Gen. BRAGG as much, who pays no attention to them. When the steamers *Keys* and *Lewis* were fired at, it was just as much as the officers could do at McRae to keep the men from firing into the vessels, and when the boats turned back some of the men actually sat down and cried—they were so mad. Sunday some vessels anchored in the fleet, and I could see the soldiers on Pickens—they were as thick as bees. I could see them drilling on the beech and the horses grazing near the Fort. Gen. BRAGG has ordered all strangers away, or that they take position in the army. My servant TOM was much amused at my showing a pass to the sentinel. He says white folks here are no better than negroes at home.

The Wilcox Cavalry and Capt. JESSEE COX's company are patrolling from here to the Perdido and Fish Rivers. A night or two ago they brought in some spies. I learn that two of them were well whipped and one hung. Some of the idle boats about Mobile would be very useful here.

Gen. BRAGG has moved his quarters from the Hospital, about a mile and a half in the woods."

THE SEVENTH IN VIRGINIA.

The Bivouac over the Potomac—How the Orders to March were Received—The Advance—What Aspinwalls are.

FRIDAY, May 24, 1861.

The prayers and hopes, the substance of all our songs, have now a prospect of a speedy fruition, and "ye galliant Seventh" have at last invaded the sacred precincts of old Virginny. We come, not to enslave, but to raise the glorious Union banner amid the tombs of her great men, and to give material aid and succor to the thousands who are now crushed under the despotic heel of the C. S. A. despotism.

I write on a knapsack, in the race-course, near the Virginia end of the "Long Bridge," as it is called, which is on the direct road to Alexandria. We are placed in the great centre of operations, which, on either side, will enable us to rally and support those which we learn are placed at Alexandria and near Arlington Heights. Not far from us is visible the great white mansion on those famous Heights which now belongs to the Ex-Colonel LEE, of the United States Army, now a General in the Confederate Army. Near by, at a famous spring, which but a few months ago resounded to the music and dance of happy Union Virginians, are encamped portions of the New Jersey Regiment; while beyond, and all the way to Alexandria, are stationed different New-York troops, guarding every inch of the soil. Last night will never be forgotten by our National Guard; nor will Washington, or the entire country, forget an event which marks an epoch in the great struggle which was really commenced when the ten thousand left Washington, each eager for the fray, and all and every man of them true as steel to his God, his country and his starry flag.

At 7 P. M. last night, when the Captains of the different Companies told their men the orders they had just received from Col. LEFFERTS, the enthusiasm and joy defied description. It was not hushed at "tatoo," or at "taps," but continued until each man stepped forward on our beautiful lawn, at twenty minutes after one this morning, without knapsacks, with only rations for one day, and equipped for immediate service. We all supposed the destination was Alexandria, but none cared where, as long as we had at last a chance for active duty. A Summer moon gleamed in exquisite beauty on the long line of earnest men, who marched as gaily and as confidently as before they have marched to win laurels in Boston, at the Bunker Hill celebration, at Richmond, with the remains of an Ex-President, and so lately at Washington, when they added to the glory of the Washington Monument celebration. We left two hundred, Companies I and K, to guard the camp and to preserve discipline against our return. These two hundred—many of them—almost shed tears of disappointment at their forced stay in camp, and gave us enthusiastic cheers as we passed the lines of sentinels and left the last guards at the gate. We read of the tramp of armed men; but none can realize, who have not heard it, the steady fall of ten thousand feet, which the evening echoes sent through the whole city and roused from the deep sleep of midnight the entire population of the city. Steadily we went down Fourteenth-street, and, when opposite WILLARD'S, we witnessed curious and unique apparitions of femininity and masculinity which, at any other time, might have excited our risibilities; but our business was of too serious a nature to allow any such levity. All along the street the same spectacle presented itself; and as we neared the Long Bridge, crowds began to assemble. The movement was conducted with such absolute secrecy that probably not more than a hundred persons, and those in high official positions, knew anything about it at sunset. I was informed of the whole plan at 8, but under such pledges that it could not be transmitted. At the Long Bridge there was a heavy guard stationed, and no civilians were allowed to cross. The moon increased her radiance as the stern lines trampled along; the placid Potomac reflected the brightness that danced from so many thousands of bayonets, and threw far and wide, on either shore, rays of light that seemed emblematic of the light of truth, of honor and of patriotism that we were about to bestow on the benighted citizens of the once proud State that is now wrapped in the mists and darkness of the foulest conspiracy that has disgraced humanity for centuries.

At four precisely, we placed our feet on Virginia's soil. May our flag remain there until we have wiped out every trace of secession, rebellion and treason. Orders being shortly given to "stack arms," we bivouacked on the road and threw ourselves anywhere to rest awhile after a march in "double quick." Foraging parties were speedily formed; fence rails soon disappeared from their places, and odd groups were formed everywhere around sudden fires, anxiously gazing at the raw ham and pork going through sundry burnings. As the sun rose higher we found our roadside station rather hot, so we changed it to the race-course, once so fashionable in Congressional gaieties. Here we now are, forming tents by throwing blankets over musket stacks and crawling in under. Some have constructed booths of branches of trees, and others of rails. We are taking our evening meal, and every one is as happy and jolly as possible. We have put it to vote, and have unanimously decided that "hereafter immaculate beavers, dress coats and kids are decidedly *secesh*." We cannot any stronger express our contempt, than by using such a word. If the ladies want to make any more Havelocks, we should be happy to receive them to give away to many a soldier who has not as many friends as we have. If they wish to make any more Aspinwalls, we should like two or three hundred for ourselves, as our ranks are now very full. To those who do not know what Aspinwalls are, I will observe that Mrs. Aspinwall, of New York, sent on nine hundred woolen jackets, to wear in place of the uniform jackets. They are very warm and easy, and I believe the patriotic lady has never been thanked publicly for them. The ladies of New York would do a great kindness if they would supply all the City troops with these excellent loose jackets of dark gray woolen, knitted.

A Captain of Engineers has just come down from the earthworks that are being thrown up on the hills near us, and has asked our Colonel if the Seventh were willing to shoulder a pick and spade and *dig* during the night. A unanimous "aye" *came from the whole regiment.* Are such men to be "*hissed*" when they go home, by ignorant people who *talk* courage, but take good care not to volunteer?

We know that the entire City look upon us, and we feel that the *National Guard* have no conception of the word *retreat.* Men and women of New-York, we will not, we cannot disappoint your proud hopes.

JASPER.

To the Charitable.

The suffering American family noticed in this paper in March, in the Eighth-avenue, and relieved through the kindness of the generous New-York public, feels more grateful than words can express, for past favors, but the donation being exhausted it is necessary to make a second application, which, it is hoped, will be the last, as the father and husband hopes soon, through the gratuitous attention and skill of kind Prussian physician, Dr. C. KROO & Co., No. 10 Fifth street, and the blessing of God, to be able to support himself and family. Any money, pro- [illegible] with Mr. G. C. WAITE, No. 27 [illegible], will be faithfully and promptly applied to their benefit.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. CHARLES GAYLER is probably the best known American dramatist of the day. He it is who supplies our stars with the literary fuel whereby they burn brightly in the remoter barns of this great and glorious country. The amount of sin which he has in this way committed cannot be estimated, nor is it always spared to us here, where star authors are at a discount, and their productions voted a bore. To enter into the spirit of Mr. GAYLER's muse, it is necessary to transport one's self to the country. He is the SCRIBE of the provinces. His works are an Alexandrian library in themselves. Every actor, actress and infant prodigy possesses a manuscript. If the Cocktail Guard should happen to die on the field of glory—a very unlikely thing, to be sure—it would be found that each of its members had a specially written play by Mr. CHARLES GAYLOR carefully preserved in his knapsack.

Mr. SOTHERN, the original *Lord Dundreary* in TOM TAYLOR's play of "Our American Cousin," having fallen from his high estate as one of our leading light comedians, became naturally a star, and hence a fitting subject for Mr. TAYLOR's skill. He was set up with a piece, based on the idea of the one that originally made him popular, but extending that idea to the point of the extremely ludicrous. Wherever this production, which is called "Our American Cousin at Home," has been produced it has been received with the greatest amount of applause. The same fortunate fate awaited it last night. But it was pronounced too long and in some respects slow.

The plot of the piece, if there is one, does not admit of analysis. It is extremely farcical. Mr. SOTHERN plays two characters, and the most ludicrous surprises and *contretemps*, are occasioned by the rapid changes of costume necessitated thereby. Not only is he *Lord Dundreary* acclimatised and laboring under an oppressive sense of Yankee cuteness, but *Lord Dundreary's* brother, Hon. *Sam Rosslyn*, a gentleman, who, although red to he eye, is clothed with greenness as with a garment. It is to protect this youthful scion from the pitfalls of inexperience that *Lord Dundreary* endeavors to gather him under his wing and chaperone him through the country. The sport is an impossible one, but Mr. SOTHERN is so quick that he contrives to keep alive the interest of the public, and to make them forget the impossibility. Considerable ingenuity is displayed by the dramatist in the construction of the various situations, but the talk with which there are brigded is not always the best. There is too much of it.

The serious portion of the original play is continued in this sequel. *Asa Trenchard* is restored to us, having, during his absence from our boards, married *Mary Meredith.* Old *Coyle*, too, turns up again, a lower and more revengeful villain than before; also, *Abel Murcott*, and others, whose names are familiar to the many thousands who witnessed the original piece. They are subservient, however, to the adventures of *Lord Dundreary* and his brother Sam.

A piece of this extravagant kind is meritorious only according to the effect it produces on a mixed audience. Intended to create a laugh, it is legitimately successful if it does so by the means used, be they ever so extravagant. Mr. GAYLOR has not seized his opportunities with a timid hand. Where a ridiculous situation could be brought in, he has introduced it without a second thought. Thanks to this resolute purpose of being funny, an evening's entertainment is provided which cannot be witnessed without laughter, even were it entrusted to feebler hands than Mr. SOTHERN'S. That gentleman, however, adds so much to the spirit of the thing, and at times is so overwhelmingly funny that we are free to confess we can forgive the very mediocre merit of the dialogue which provokes so much mirthfulness. The house was frequently convulsed with laughter, and testified its approval of Mr. SOTHERN's really remarkable effort by genuine bursts of applause. "Our American Cousin at Home" has been placed on the stage in an unusually effective manner. There is a very fine panorama of the North River in the second act.

Mr. BLAKE has been engaged to play the part of *Binny.* He was received with a tremendous burst of applause, and did the most he could with a very unsatisfactory part. A Mr. VINING BOWERS was the *Asa Trenchard*, displayed muck quick ability.

The Loss of the United States.

PICTOU, Monday, May 27.

A gentleman who has just returned from the wreck of the *United States*, says that she is completely broken up. The fragments are visible in from three to six fathoms of water. The hull will be sold in Halifax in a few days. Divers are raising the heavy sunken goods. The bar iron will probably be saved, but the cheap dry goods already collected barely meet expenses. The loss may be considered total. A few of the rescued goods will be taken to Quebec, and the rest to Halifax.

Syracuse Assembly.

SYRACUSE, Monday, May 27.

The Assembly has adopted, to-day, by an almost unanimous vote, the plan for Home Missions. The Committee of Fifteen, and their location, will be chosen to-morrow, when, also, the sessions will doubtless be closed.

Large Fire.

CLEVELAND, Monday, May 27.

E. F. GAYLORD'S dry goods store was burned this morning. Total loss of stock and building valued at $60,000; insured for $20,000. A. M. PERRY's flour store was crushed by a falling wall; loss quite heavy, but amount not yet ascertained.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BROOKLYN SABBATH SCHOOLS.—To-day the Thirty-second Anniversary of the Brooklyn Sabbath School Union will be celebrated, by a variety of exercises in different churches, and a general parade, should the weather permit. If stormy, the proceedings will be postponed until the first fair day. The schools are divided into two divisions; that of the Western District comprises the following schools:

Plymouth; Boerum street Mission; Lawrence-street Presbyterian; First Baptist; Bethel Mission; Moravian; Concord-street Baptist, colored; South Presbyterian; Smith-street Mission; Third Presbyterian; Pacific street Methodist; Centenary, St. Ann's, Nos 1, 2 and 3; Elm-place Congregational; Second Presbyterian; Church of the Pilgrims; Calvary Free Episcopal; Warren-street Mission; Reformed Dutch Church, on the Heights; German Evangelical; Middle Reformed Dutch; Bethesda Mission; Christ Church Mission; First Presbyterian (Remsen-street); Warren-street Methodist; Atlantic street Mission; First Primitive Methodist; Strong-place Baptist; Sands street Methodist; Strong-place Baptist Mission; German Methodist Mission; First-place Methodist; Carroll Hill Mission; Pierrepont street Baptist; South Congregational; John-street Mission; William-street Methodist; First Presbyterian (Henry-street); North Reformed Dutch, (Gowanus); Washington street Methodist; Greenwood Baptist, (Gowanus); First Reformed Dutch.

The schools of this Division will assemble on Remsen-street, between Court and Hicks, at 2½ o'clock P. M. The Eastern Division will form on Fort Greene at 3 o'clock P. M. The exercises of this Division will take place in the following churches, at 11 o'clock A. M.:

Hanson-place Methodist, Hanson-place Baptist, Fleet-street Methodist, North Reformed Dutch Church (Clermont-avenue). Carlton avenue Methodist, Park Presbyterian, Clinton avenue Congregational, Green avenue Presbyterian, Summerfield Methodist.

THE NEW POSTMASTER.—Mr. GEORGE B. LINCOLN, the newly-appointed Postmaster at Brooklyn, received his commission as such several days since, but owing to request for time being made by the retiring officer, he delayed taking possession until yesterday morning. For some reason, Mr. PECK, the late Postmaster, has been unwilling to vacate, and it was only when Mr. LINCOLN threatened the force of the United States Marshal, that he concluded to retire. Mr LINCOLN has been a resident of Brooklyn for ten years and was, until the dissolution of that party, an Old Line Whig, since which time he has been a faithful worker in the ranks of the Anti Slavery Party, joining hand and heart with the advance guard of the Republican Party proper. He retains as Chief Clerk Mr. SIMMONS, who has been for many years connected with the office in that capacity.

PATRIOTIC CONCERT.—A concert will be given this evening, at the Athenæum, for the benefit of the Twenty-eighth Regiment. All the artists give their services gratuitously.

[Advertisement.]

Pain in the side, costive bowels, dizziness, and other painful symptoms, arise from a disordered Liver. To cure the liver there are but two safe medicines, viz: HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment. They are a certain cure, purely vegetable, and safe for the most delicate.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystallized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

ANDERSON, THE PATRIOT OF SUMTER, is the title of a patriotic play at BARNUM'S MUSEUM, this afternoon and evening. See Museum advertisement.

$300,000.
Summer Clothing.
DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,
Cor. of Warren-st., and cor. of Grand and Broadway.
The largest and only complete Stock of stylish
SUMMER CLOTHING
to be found in the City.

Having turned our entire force and means into the Retail Department of our business, we are now prepared with an immense stock of all kinds of desirable fabrics in

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
suited to the season, which we offer at exceedingly
LOW PRICES.
DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.

Flagstaff for Sale Cheap, Thirty Feet Long and good as new. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

Marsh's New Truss Office, No. 710 Broadway.—Marsh's Radical Cure Truss, Marsh's new belief Truss just introduced, applied and warranted substantial. Trusses for laborers applied from $1 upwards, a full assortment of the best silk elastic goods for enlarged veins. Female Supporters, Shoulder braces and Suspensory bandages.
C. MARSH, No. 710 Broadway, above 4th-st.

Flags! Flags!! Flags!!
at JOHN N. STEARNS,
No. 60 Cedar st.,
Nearly opposite the Post-office.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Rupture, Varicocele, Piles and Enlarged VEINS.—Dr. RIGGS' office, for the radical treatment of the foregoing diseases, is at No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics,
DEPOT NO. 548 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

MARRIED.

REED—KENNARD.—In this City, on Sunday evening, May 26, by Rev. Thomas [illegible], Mr. EDWIN L. REED to Miss MARY J. KENNARD, daughter of the late Isaac Kennard, all of this City.

SELLMAN—TUCKER.—In this City, on Saturday, May 25, by Rev. Francis Hawks, D. D., JOHN F. SELLMAN to FANNIE, youngest daughter of Henry Tucker, Esq., all of this City.

ANTHOR—MARX.—On Sunday, May 26, by Rev. Dr. Burkle, Mr. GUSTAVE ANTHOR, of Hoboken, to Miss CORNELIA MARX, of this City.

LONGHURST—HANON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 1, by Rev. F. F. Nadal, Mr. JAMES S. LONGHURST to Miss MARY M., daughter of John Hanon, Esq., all of that city.

SEALS—HALL.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, May 27, by Rev. J. E. Rockwell, D. D., Mr. DAVID F. SEALS and Miss MARGARET HALL, all of that city.

HEMINWAY—RODGERS.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, May 23, by Rev. Dr. Rodgers, HOSMER HEMINWAY, of Watertown, Conn., to SUSAN R. K., daughter of the late Capt. Wm. T. Rodgers, of the former place.

LLOYD—DE FORREST.—In Jersey City, on Monday, May 27, by Rev. J. Brinton Smith, ALBERT T. LLOYD to Mrs. MARGARET A. DE FORREST, both of this City.

YARDLEY—WOOLSEY.—In New Haven, on Wednesday, May 22, by Rev. Wm. T. Wilson, of New York, Rev. HENRY A. YARDLEY, of Lenox, Mass., to Miss JANE A. WOOLSEY, daughter of John M. Woolsey, Esq., of New-Haven.

BAMPTON—MILLS.—In Windsor, N. J., on Wednesday, May 22, by Rev. Milton Relyea, RICHARD BAMPTON to Miss SARAH E. MILLS, all of the former place.

DIED.

FRANCIS.—In this City, on Monday, May 27, SARAH FAULKNER, wife of Dr. V. Mott Francis, and daughter of Charles Carville, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place, corner of Great Jones-st., at 3½ o'clock on Thursday afternoon, without further invitation.

GERMOND.—In this City, on Monday, May 27, Mrs. REBECAH GERMOND, relict of Samuel Germond, in the 73d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock on Wednesday, 29th inst., from the residence of her son, Wellington Germond, No. 728 Henry-st.

GALLEGER.—In this City, on Monday, May 27, BERNARD GALLEGER, aged 85 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his son-in-law, John C. Quino, No. 13 Lewis-st., on Wednesday, 29th inst., without further invitation.

MONDAY.—In this City, on Monday, May 27, WILLIAM H. MONDAY, of the Fifth Precinct Police, aged 50 years.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 76 Hudson-st., on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be interred in Greenwood.

☞ Doylestown, Penn., papers please copy.

ALLEN.—In this City, on Sunday morning, May 26, Mrs. HANNAH ALLEN, (formerly Mrs. Clegg,) late of Grantham, Lincolnshire, England, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on 62d st., near 3d av., on Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock.

BRONSON.—In this City, on Sunday morning, May 26, CHARLOTTE, wife of Frederic Bronson, and daughter of the late James L. Brinckerhoff.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 48 East 14th-st., at 3½ o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon, without further invitation.

WICKHAM.—In this City, on Monday morning, May 27, ADA, only daughter of Merritt and Mary E. Wickham, aged 5 years, 4 months and 21 days.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her father, No. 209 West 21st-st., on Wednesday, May 29, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

SECORD.—On Sunday evening, May 26, JOHN FRANKLIN, only son of Moses and Albina Secord, aged 1 year, 1 month and 2 days.

DANIELS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, May 27, GEORGE DANIELS, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 293 Henry-st., corner of Harrison st., Brooklyn.

GLITZ.—At Fort Hamilton, L. I., on Sunday, May 26, CHARLES STEDMAN GLITZ, youngest son of Lieut. J. M. B. Glitz, U. S. N., aged 9 years.

☞ Washington City papers please copy.

GORDON.—In Newark, N. J., on Sunday, May 26, LEONARD GORDON, an old and well known merchant of this City, aged 82 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 28 Lombardy-st., Newark, without further invitation. Carriages will be in waiting at the Centre-st. dépôt upon the arrival of the 1 o'clock train from New-York.

JACOBUS.—Drowned, in the Potomac River, on Sunday, May 26, JAMES E. JACOBUS, of Company E, Seventy-first Regiment, New York, aged 18 years, 8 months and 26 days.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from Bedford-st. M. E. Church, corner Morton and Bedford sts.

HEYER.—In Mobile, Ala., on Friday, May 24, ELSIE FISH, only child of Henry A. and Mary A. Heyer, in the 2d year of her age.

COFFIN.—In San Francisco, on Wednesday, May 8, of consumption, WILLIAM COFFIN, formerly of this City, aged 26 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 301—MAY 27, 1861.
20, 6, 27, 57, 69, 25, 46, 34, 15, 63, 16, 9, 71.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 302—MAY 27, 1861.
58, 39, 76, 24, 20, 53, 55, 17, 51, 71, 10, 70, 47, 22.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

GAS FIXTURES, &c.
STEPHEN PHILBIN, No. 707 Broadway,
Offers for sale, at reduced prices,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GAS FIXTURES.
FRENCH BRONZES, DIRECT IMPORTATION,
Consisting of Mantel Ornaments, Statuettes, Groups, Inkstands, &c.
PLUMBING AND GAS-FITTING
Attended to, as usual, at No. 331 4th-st., and No. 3 Astor House, Barclay-st.

HERNIA OR RUPTURE CURED.
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSSES are curing thousands. It is made on a new principle. Pamphlets gratis. Sold only by
GREGORY & CO., No. 25 Bond-st.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES FOR SALE.—Back numbers of 1858, 1859, 1860 and 1861. Also, a complete file of 1857, 1859, 1860 and 1861, to the present time, can be had. Apply at subdesk at this office.

SPRING.
I am now prepared to offer my extensive stock of Spring styles of Clothing, ready-made or to order, ALL NEW, cut and made in the most tasty manner. Custom-room not equaled. Furnishing goods and children's department not surpassed. Goods in this line will be sold AT LESS PRICES than at any other establishment. Money returned if not pleased. Clothing never was so low.
F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
Largest store in the City.

UNION DEFENCE FUND.
ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., by Isaac N. Phelps	$350
Edward N. Kent	100
Joseph Durbrow	50
Abraham Bassford, chess and billiards	10
Mortimer Rogers	5
Anonymous	10

Subscriptions received at No. 30 Pine-st., Room No. 8.
A. A. LOW, Treasurer.

ICE AND WATER PITCHERS.
A new supply of these most useful and beautiful articles, more richly finished than any yet offered in this City, may now be seen at the old establishment of LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

SELPHO'S PATENT ELASTIC LEGS AND HANDS,
For lost limbs. Manufactured only by WM. SELPHO, No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The adjourned annual meeting of the Association will be held at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on TUESDAY EVENING, 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock.
JOS. H. LECOUR, Recording Sec'y.

MILITARY.

CONTRACTS
FOR
MANUFACTURING
MILITARY CLOTHING
TAKEN AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED,
BY
CONKLIN, FENTON & DUNSPAUGH,
NOS. 100 AND 102 READE-ST.

OUR COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—GET IT!
THE NEW AND AUTHENTIC LIFE OF
LIEUT. GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT.
(Beadle's Dime Biographical Library, No. 2)
Fresh! Complete!! Authentic!!!
118 pages, 12mo., with maps. Price Ten Cents.
For sale at all News Dépôts.

RUBBER BLANKETS, KNAPSACKS, CANTEENS, HAVERSACKS, &c.,
At Wholesale and Retail, by
THE RUBBER CLOTHING COMPANY,
Manufacturers, No. 201 Broadway, New-York.

CALEDONIANS.—THE NOTICE TO APPEAR at the Mercer House, on Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock, is hereby countermanded, and the members of the Club are respectfully requested to inform themselves, at the Mercer House, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, of the exact time at which the Seventy-ninth Regiment will leave the City, and hold themselves in readiness to form an escort. It is presumed they will leave on Wednesday afternoon. By order of
GEORGE MITCHELL, First Chieftain.
V. R. G. CUMMING, Fourth Chieftain.

TWELFTH REGIMENT HOME GUARD, COMPANY K.—The members of Company K, Home Guard, of the Twelfth Regiment, are requested to meet at head-quarters, No. 594 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 29th inst., at 8 o'clock. A few respectable young men are wanted to complete this Company, now forming for home duty. Those desirous of belonging to the Old Twelfth will please attend the above meeting, as drilling will commence immediately.

COMPANY G, NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.—There will be an officer in attendance at the armory, No. 481 Broadway, this evening, May 28th, to receive applications for membership to Company G, Ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., who will be sent immediately to join the regiment at Washington. By order of
Capt. WM. ATTERBURY.
GEO. C. CAULDWELL, Sergeant.

HEAD-QUARTERS NEW-YORK BRITISH VOLUNTEERS,
NEW YORK, May 25, 1861.

THE REGIMENT OF NEW-YORK BRITISH Volunteers are ordered to parade on TUESDAY, the 29th inst., on 14th-st., Union-square, at 9 A. M. A full attendance is positively requested.
W. R. McDONALD, Col. Commanding.

NOTICE.—ALL MEMBERS OF COMPANY D, Ninth Regiment N. Y. S. M., who are now in the City, are requested to meet at their Armory, corner University-place and 13th-st., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Business of importance will be presented to the meeting.

WANTED—ONE DRUM AND ONE FIFE MAJOR wanted immediately. Apply at head-quarters Seventeenth Regiment, Park Barracks. This regiment has been mustered into the service of the United States and is waiting marching orders. H. S. LANSING, Colonel.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—HAMMOCKS AND wagon covers made to order, by THOS. A. GERRY, No. 43 South-st.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburg, Penn.:—

A BENEFACTRESS.

There is a woman in the public eye, whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the "Yankee," "Quack," and "Humbug." But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the GOOD Nurse—the BEST Nurse. Whether we shall have Female Physicians or not, is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom, may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want, there will also be a supply—if there be "a calling," there will be a COMING. Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you, GENTLEMEN! Nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A Nurse of "ten years" experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission! She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are sure, that we will teach our "SUSY" to say, "A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW"—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicing and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the PROSPECTUS. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Landanum," and every other "Narcotic" by which the babe is drugged into and stupidity, rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind, Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

REV. SYLVANUS COBB THUS WRITES IN THE BOSTON CHRISTIAN FREEMAN.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.—Are all the mothers who read the *Freeman* acquainted with this article, which we have advertised for the last few months? We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good—particularly for infants. But of this Syrup we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. We are entirely opposed to the prevalent practice of drugging infants, and would sooner lose our night's rest than consent to such a course. But here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." And during the process of teething, its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished with the teething siege on any consideration whatever.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a Nurse and Female Physician.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the Bowels.

Orders are coming in every day from Druggists in all parts of the country, "Send me more of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are sold every year in the United States.

None genuine unless the *fac-simile* of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

A PANORAMIC BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF Maryland, the District of Columbia, and a portion of Virginia, showing at a glance the relative positions of the towns, their connection, forts, sea coast, rivers, and all places of interest or importance of the present theatre of war; is neatly lithographed; and can be procured at the New-York *Times* Office. Price 50 cents. Discount to the trade. W. M. WEAVER.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.
W. K. PEYTON,
Will open at his new store,
No. 274 Bowery,
ON MONDAY MORNING,
May 27,
A large and magnificent stock of
MANTILLAS, SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS,
Of all the latest Styles.

Black Silk Circulars at $6, $7 and $8.
Heavy Black Silk Circulars at $7 50 to $15.
Black Silk Sasques from $7 25 upwards.

We desire to call special attention to our Cloak and Mantilla Department. Ladies will find it to their advantage to call and note the great difference between our Prices and those of Broadway.
W. K. PEYTON,
New Store, No. 274 Bowery.

FLAG RAISING—AT CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN Church, Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.—A large flag will be raised, with appropriate singing, services to-day, TUESDAY, May 28, at 1½ o'clock. Rev. C. F. Robinson, and Rev. Rufus W. Clark, and others, will address the audience.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman as excellent chambermaid and waitress, and to assist with the washing and ironing if required; has the highest references from both City and country. Call at No. 417 7th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork, fine washing and ironing; no objection to the country; the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, for two days, at No. 7 West 29th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do plain sewing, or would travel with a family to Europe; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 2 Clarkson-st., corner of Varick, Room No. 8.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a young woman, as chambermaid; will assist in washing and ironing, or take care of children; the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 80 Hammond-st. corner of Bleecker-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid or waitress, by a young woman, who can be well recommended by her present employers, who are going from the City. Call at No. 164 6th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A neat, smart, colored young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; would do general housework; is very willing and obliging; is a nice cook, and can wash and iron well; will take either of the above situations; a home preferred to high wages; good City reference. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation to do chamberwork and nurse, or else help with the washing and ironing, or to do general housework in a small private family; she is a good washer and ironer, and a good plain cook; no objections to going in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 124 Bleecker-st., near Wooster st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, waitress only, or chambermaid and laundress, by a Protestant young woman, who is willing and obliging, and has the best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take charge of children. The country preferred. Can be seen at her present employer's, No 5 West 37th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days at her present employer's, No. 31 West 15th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a competent woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or would take a first class waitress' place; is willing and obliging, and has first-class City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or would do housework for a small family; has no objections to the country. Call for two days, at No. 167 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, back room.

AS FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, with best of City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 12 10th st., Brevoort place, at her present employer's.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress or nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; can do all kinds of plain family sewing and embroidery; has no objection to go in the country or travel with a lady; can be highly recommended from her last place, where she lived four years. Can be seen at No 89 6th-av., first floor, front room for one week.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted a situation by a respectable woman, as chambermaid and seamstress or to take care of children; can give best of City references; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 406 9th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewing; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required. Can be seen for two days, at No. 5 Minetta st., a few doors from Bleecker.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A most respectable young Protestant woman, with the best City reference, wishes a situation as above, or as children's maid. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 21 West 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a very respectable English Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; is fully competent for each capacity as first-class City reference can show; no objection to the country. A small girl wants a place to mind children; wages $2 per month. Inquire at No 820 Broadway, hall door, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress or would take care of children; understands fine washing and ironing, and thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 111 West 15th-st., near 6th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do plain sewing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. No. 69 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front room, second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman, who is very neat in her person and habits, desires a situation in City or country; will be found thoroughly competent for her duties; can set her table with good taste and keep her dining room silver in the best order. Best of reference. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a most efficient and trusty young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; is willing to make herself generally useful; three years' best of City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No 219 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. No objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 31 Fourth-st., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young American girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or take care of children; is a neat sewer; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 192 East 33d st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a respectable family; is willing and obliging. Can give good reference. Call at No. 81 East 53d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress, by a Protestant American girl; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No 503 7th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl, wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen for two days at No 138 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS—or as chambermaid and laundress—has good references from her last place. Apply at No. 246 West 26th-st., second floor, back room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference. Inquire at No 48 Irving-place.

AS CHILD'S MAID, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A respectable young American girl wishes a situation to take care of a child and do plain sewing, or light chamberwork. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 222 21st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST RESPECTABLE woman, with six years' City reference from one place, a situation as first class cook, and to assist with washing and ironing; makes bread, biscuit, pies, pastry, meats, soups, jellies, &c. good disposition and willing; no objections to country. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to a hotel or private boarding-house; can act as orderly cook; no objection to the country. Has first-class City reference. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook, in a respectable family, in City or country; understands all kinds of jellies, pastry and game, and most excellent baker of bread. Has the best of City references. Can be seen, till engaged, at No. 100 3d-av., in the third door from 14th-st. and 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of all kinds; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, a situation as good cook; thoroughly understands her business; is a good bread and biscuit baker; will assist in washing and ironing; will go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to a private boarding house, or to go to the country. Good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No 96 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the milk depôt.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first class cook, a Welsh woman fully capable of giving perfect satisfaction, and understands cooking in every style; is a Protestant; best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No 3 6th st., front basement; no objection to go in the country; will do no washing.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first class cook, thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is willing to assist in washing and ironing if required, and is willing to go in the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No 121 28th st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, in a private family, as cook; understands her business in all its branches, soups, meats, game and all kinds of desserts; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 145 7th-av., over the apothecary's, second door from 20th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS A GOOD cook by a woman who understands her business; can make the best of bread and pastry; no objection to go a short distance in the country if preferred. Can be well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 135 West 13th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman as cook in a private family; understands American, French and Spanish cooking in all their styles; willing to assist in washing if required. Has best of City references. Call at No. 152 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—A STEADY, RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants a situation as cook; understands cooking and baking in all its branches, and is willing to go to the country; good reference given. Call for two days at No. 233 Thompson-st., corner of Amity-st., in the basement.

AS COOK.—COOK'S SITUATION WANTED, BY a woman who thoroughly understands cooking all kinds of soups, meats, poultry, game, pastry and desserts; can furnish the best City reference of five years from one place. Call at No. 166 23d-st., corner of 2d-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable woman as good cook; an excellent washer and ironer; thoroughly competent of her business; very best of references; or would do housework in a small family. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 103 East 11th-st., top floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman as cook; understands all kinds of soups, fish, meats, poultry and game, and all kinds of desserts; has the best of City reference. Address, for two days, No. 25 East 25th st., corner Madison-avenue. No objections to go to the country.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A steady, sober woman, as cook, in a private family; is a first-rate cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; would take charge of a respectable place for the summer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 177 West 46th-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, who thoroughly understands her business, and will assist with the washing and ironing; can produce the best City reference, and can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A PROTestant woman, as first class cook; understands her business in all its branches; also understands the care of milk and butter; is an excellent baker. Has good City reference Apply at No. 113 West 24th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman who thoroughly understands French and English cooking, in a private family. No objection to a boarding house. Good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 Greenwich-av, near Bank st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman a situation as first-class cook; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing, if required; best City recommendations from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 88 West 26th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable Protestant girl, as good plain cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, in a private family; good City reference. Inquire at No. 299 East 13th st., near Avenue B, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED. BY A RESPECTABLE young woman a situation as cook; she understands all kinds of cooking; is a first rate baker, and is willing to assist with washing. The best City reference given. No 67 West 20th-st., in the store, near 6th av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable young woman as cook; is a first class washer and ironer; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 31 Marion-st

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two smart young women, together preferred; one as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist with washing and ironing, or plain sewing; no objection to the country; understand their business fully, and will be found willing and obliging; eight and three years' City reference from their last place. Apply at No. 119 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two competent women, with excellent City references, situations in the City or Westchester County; one as cook and laundress; can do up lines in style; understands meats, poultry and pastry; wages $8; the other as waitress and chambermaid, or to do fine washing and fluting in style; wages $7. Call for two days at No 216 East 23d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable person, a situation to do the cooking and to assist with the washing and ironing of a small private family; is a good cook, and a first rate washer and ironer; is also a good baker of bread biscuit and pies; has no objection to go with a family to the country for the Summer; best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 199 East 13th-st., near 1st-av, second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MOST TRUSTworthy young woman, a situation as good cook, baker of bread and biscuit, and washing and ironing; would do general housework, or chamberwork and waiting, or laundress; is very obliging; good reference; no objection to country; wages no object. A girl wishes a place in the city; wages $4 or $5 per month. Call, for two days, at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes a situation; is a good cook, washer and ironer, baker, and dairy maid; prefers the country. Also, by an English young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; is neat and tidy in her work and very fond of children. Both have good reference. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT tidy girl, with excellent City references, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies; no objection to a genteel boarding-house; wages $9 city or country. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young woman a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; has good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No 82 Duffield-st., between Johnson and Tillary sts., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; has no objections to go to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 193 East 3d st., between 1st and 2d avs. Good City reference given.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or plain sewer; can give best of City references. Call at No. 28 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a competent young woman as cook, washer and ironer; can give good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 554 2d-av., first floor, front room.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A WOMAN TO DO the cooking and washing for a small family. Apply, if well recommended, at No. 153 West 11th-st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

AS COOK, BAKER, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant woman, in a small private family, in city or country; can be seen for two days, and recommended by her last employer, at No. 19 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, GENERAL HOUSEKEEPERS, &c., free of charge. N. B.—My first-class servants' Agency, No. 264 4th av. near 21st-st., is at the service, THIS WEEK, of all good employers, who bring this advertisement, without charge for furnishing "help." I have now, waiting for situations, the best selected lot of servants in this City—over 200 nice, tidy, sober, honest capable and industrious girls. A separate room for employers. D. ELMORE.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—TWO respectable women wish to go to the country, one as cook and to assist in washing and ironing, the other as chambermaid and sewer, where there is a large family of children; have the best City reference. Call at No 67 West 20th-st, near 6th av, in the store.

AS COOKS, GENERAL SERVANTS, WAITER GIRLS, NURSES AND SEAMSTRESSES.—Situations are wanted for a very large number of excellent domestics, highly recommended by Brooklyn ladies, and really excellent servants, many of them being Protestants and Germans of the most respectable class. Gentlemen's families in the country can find a more reliable class of servants at this establishment, and those more willing to go in the country, than at any other agency in New York or Brooklyn. MANNING & CO., No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK OR HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG woman, who speaks the English, German and French languages, is a good cook, and could take care of a large household, would like to obtain a situation with a genteel American family. For further particulars, apply at A. LORENZ'S, No. 180 7th-st., second floor, for three days.

AS COOK OR HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTAble middle aged Protestant woman wishes a situation as plain cook, or would do the housework of a private family. She is also a first-rate washer and ironer. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 122 Mott st., Room No. 6, in the rear.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook and laundress, in a small private family; she is capable and faithful in both capacities and can give satisfactory City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 149 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable young woman, with the best of City and country references, desires a situation in the above capacity; is an excellent cook and baker and first-class washer and ironer; is perfectly willing to do all in her power to please; wages very moderate. Apply at 378 6th av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A respectable girl, with good references for honesty, sobriety and competency, desires a situation in City or country, in either of the above capacities; is a good baker and excellent washer and ironer; will be neat and economical in her kitchen; wages low. Apply at No. 318 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by an active woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; or would do the general housework of a small family; no objection to go to the country. Has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place—5 years. Call at No. 171 33d st, first floor, back room, between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook and is a good washer and ironer. Best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 145 East 24th-st., third floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted by a Protestant woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands care milk and butter; would like to go to country; also, chambermaid and waitress. Call, for two days at No. 224 Mulberry-st.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—A HARD-WORKing young woman, honest and sober, wishes a situation in the country. Can cook, make bread, wash and iron, and milk and make butter. Can enter the place right away; wages moderate. Apply at No. 434 Broadway, up-stairs.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out by the day or week as dressmaker. Reference given. Call at No. 167 28th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A SITUATION WANTED as dressmaker, by the day or week. Address DRESSMAKER, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN ACCOMPLISHED very respectable lady an experienced housekeeper, who has also practice in teaching the English branches with German and French is desirous of obtaining a situation in a gentleman's or private family; no objection to go into the country; high salary not so much an object as a respectable, agreeable home; unexceptionable references given. Address for four days Miss S. B., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A RESPECTABLE MARried woman, who has but one child, wishes to take charge of a gentleman's house during the absence of the family; if any of the family is in the habit of returning she is willing to do the cooking; best of City references. Call or address at No. 470 3d av., between 34th and 35th sts., 1st-floor.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED BY A NEAT, tidy girl a situation to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook and baker, and an excellent laundress; would be willing to go to the country with a family for the Summer months; can give the very best City reference. Call for two days at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs, in the store.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION (either in the City or country) for a smart, industrious girl, as good plain cook or general servant; is an excellent washer and ironer particularly neat and well recommended, and will try to please; wages moderate. Apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY AN OBLIGing and tidy German Protestant young woman, a situation to do the housework of a family; she is a good cook and baker, an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of reference; would have no objections to Brooklyn or Williamsburgh. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young woman to do the housework of a private family; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; would like to go in the country. Call at No. 362 Washington-st., corner of North Moore.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, active, and trusty young woman, a situation as general houseworker, or cook, washer and ironer; can make nice bread, biscuit, pies and cake, milk cows and make butter; is very willing; best references; no objections to the country. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th st., for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable girl, who has had much experience, is healthy, and willing to make herself generally useful, desires a place, in City or country to do general housework; best of reference given. Apply at No. 83 West 28th-st.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY LADY IN the City or country, desirous of engaging a really smart, capable and well recommended domestic, either for cooking, washing and ironing or general housework, can be suited immediately with one that will try to please, and at wages to suit the times, by applying at No. 113 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

AS LADY'S-MAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes to engage with a family going to Europe or California, as lady's-maid and seamstress, or nurse; can do all kinds of family sewing, and cut and fit children's clothes and all sorts of embroidery; has been sea different times; is never sea-sick; the best of City reference for capability. Call for two days at No. 212 East 13th st., corner of 1st-av.

AS NURSE.—A FIRST CLASS NURSE, A PROTestant, who has had many years' experience in the care of children, desires a situation; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth and bring it up by hand if required; is a good seamstress; recommendations from the first families in the City. Apply at No. 209 21st st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN OF EXperience wishes a situation as nurse. Can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; is accustomed to bring up babies with the bottle. The best of City references from her last place, where she lived six years. Can be seen at her present place, No 74 West 42d-st., from 10 to 4 o'clock.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced and competent infant's nurse; can take full charge of an infant; is an excellent needle woman; has lived in the first families in this City; would go in the country for the Summer; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place, for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as nurse; who has been in that capacity for many years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 76 4th-av., corner 10th-st., in the fancy store.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse; is a good seamstress, and is a first rate operator on Singer's Sewing Machine, and is very fond of children; has no objections to the country for the Summer months. Can be seen, for two days at No. 120 29th st., four doors from 3d-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH WOman, a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up by the hand or bottle; would travel with and take charge of an invalid lady. Has best of City reference from present employer's. Call for two days at 101 Brevoort place

AS NURSE.—WANTED. BY A RESPECTABLE American woman, who thoroughly understands her business, a situation as nurse; wages not so much an object as a home. Apply for three days at No. 280 West 18th st. between 9th and 10th avs.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as nurse or chambermaid; can do plain sewing, or would have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 55 Macdougal-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant girl wants a situation as nurse and seamstress, and can take charge of a baby from its infancy. Best of City references. In a private family, or has no objections to go to the country with a lady for the Summer as chambermaid and seamstress. Apply for three days at No 106½ East 28th st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable woman, as nurse to an invalid and to attend to housekeeping; would be willing to assist in light chamberwork, as well as to sew. Apply, for two days, at the residence of her present employer, No. 211 West 28th st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl wants a situation as nurse and chambermaid; would do chamberwork, waiting and mind children in a small family that would show her their ways; City reference. Can be seen, till suited at No. 152 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., second floor back room.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED BY A PROTESTANT young girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress and assist with the washing; has good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th av., near 12th st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing or to do chamberwork and waiting; no objections to go in the country; good reference given. Apply at No. 283 7th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and nurse; has the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 118 West 26th-st.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wishes a situation as nurse or chambermaid, and has no objection to the country. Call, for three days, at No. 91 Middagh, corner of Henry st., Brooklyn. MISS MATHEWS.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION wanted by a young girl, 18 years of age, of Scotch parents, to wait upon children or do light chamberwork and sewing; first-class reference can be given. Address by note J. U., No. 331 West 16th st.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—A FRENCH PROTestant woman wishes a situation with a family going to Europe, to take the care of children. She can have the highest recommendations from a lady with whom she has lived three years. Inquire at No. 30 West 21st-st.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as children's nurse; is a good seamstress; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 266 3d av., between 22d and 23d-sts.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young American girl wishes a situation as children's nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork; is very fond of children; City reference given. Call at No 19 Amity-place.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by an American woman, a situation as nursery governess and seamstress; would have no objections to going into the country or to California and Europe. Address Miss THOMPSON, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation, by a young woman, to take care of children and sew, or to take care of a baby and sew; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 204 1st av., between 17 and 18th sts, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker and seamstress, understands her business perfectly, wishes to engage by the month with a family going in the country; would see to grown children or render her services in any way agreeable. Satisfactory references. Call or address, at No. 330 6th av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress and nurse, or seamstress and chambermaid; understands cutting ladies and children's clothing; also understands hairdressing. Address SEAMSTRESS No. 23 University-place where she has lived for five years.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, plain sewing, by the day or week, understands making children's clothes in the latest styles, and is willing to take it at her own home; best of City references. Call at No. 183 7th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant girl as nice seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; has no objection to go to the country with a family for the Summer, or to go to Europe; has good City reference. Call No. 278 1st-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT SEAMstress wishes to go out by the day or week, sewing for respectable families; understands all kinds of family sewing; has the best reference from her late employer's. Call at No. 182 Laurens-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY AN AMERican young girl of respectability, a situation as seamstress and child's nurse; understands all kinds of tailoring; has no objections to going to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 198 East 15th st., corner of 1st-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes to go out to sew by the day for two or three weeks; can make ladies' and children's clothing; works very neatly. Apply at No. 360 2d-av., near 23d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat, experienced American girl, with the best of City reference, a situation as family seamstress and nurse, or as nurse and to do light chamberwork in the City or country. Call or address E. B., at No. 69 6th-av, first floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A MIDdle-aged English woman, a situation as seamstress, and to superintend grown children or the entire charge of a baby; no objections to country. Call until engaged, at her present employer's, No. 127 West 38th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable Protestant girl wants a situation as seamstress and to do light chamberwork; no objection to the country for the Summer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 153 West 29th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—An experienced and trustworthy young woman wants a situation as seamstress and to do light chamberwork; she would take charge of growing children; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; can dress hair; can embroider; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 244 West 17th st.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable Protestant young woman, as seamstress or nurse and seamstress, or to take charge of a baby; has no objection to go in the country. Call at her present place, No. 77 East 18th st. Can be seen until engaged.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation as waitress or as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; can give five years' reference; no objections to the country. Call at No. 310 West 19th-st.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls at moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., (founded in 1842,) where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, S. CARROLL has known many of these women and girls from five to fifteen years. N. B.—Also on hand, small girls and girls lately landed.

AN ENGLISH WOMAN, OF EXPERIENCE IN nursing and the charge of children and who does not suffer from sea-sickness, wishes to make an arrangement with an invalid lady of family returning to Europe, either for the voyage or a longer period. Address Box No. 1,819 New-York Post-office.

NO CHARGE TO FAMILIES FOR GOOD SERVANTS.—The large institute is offered free to such families where any members have joined the army. Good, civil, capable help—Germans, Scotch, English, Irish, &c., No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Conducted by respectable Americans.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY AT Clinton Hall, on Astor place and 8th-st., near Broadway, formerly Bible House, have on hand a large assortment of German, French, Scotch Welsh and other servants. German and French languages spoken. A lady in attendance

A WIDOW AND HER SON DESIRE THE charge, as janitors, of some bank or other public building; references in every way satisfactory will be given. Address E. H. M., No 56 Irving-place.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant man, a situation as coachman in a gentleman's family; is trustworthy and faithful, as his character shall testify; has no objection to the country; wages no object; best of City reference given. Can be seen at Mr. Post's, No. 1,170 Broadway, or a note left for R. W. C., as above, shall be punctually attended to for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness, and is a careful driver; is willing and obliging, and of a peaceable disposition; has good City reference; no objection to City or country. Address M. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY a respectable young man, in a private family, as coachman; has no objection to the country. The best City references. Address O. L., Box No No. 140 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT MAN, with first-class reference, wants a situation as coachman, either in the City or country. A note addressed to I. W. B., No. 258 East 9th-st., will be promptly attended to for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman in a private family, by a single man, who understands his business thoroughly and can produce first-class City reference. Apply at the St. Nicholas Stables, Mercer st, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a young man with good recommendations, in the City or country. Can be seen, till engaged, at No. 260 East 30th-st.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young man (single,) a situation as coachman and gardener; can milk cows, cut wood; is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; has good City reference; no objection to any part of the country. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st., or address J G

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed by a respectable young man, a situation as coachman and plain gardener who thoroughly understands his business; has two years' reference from his last employer. Address W. C., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman, or as groom and coachman, by a young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; he is sober, honest and industrious. Gentlemen in want of a first-class coachman, in whom they can place confidence, may apply of Samuel Lowry, saddle and harness maker, corner of 21st st. and Broadway, or at stable, No. 11 West 27th st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a single young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses perfectly; has no objection to City or country, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Call, for two days, at No. 152 7th av., between 20th and 21st sts., or address M. C.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a member of the Episcopal Church, a situation in a respectable private family; will be found a first-class man; has lived some years in his last place, and has the highest City reference; has no incumbrance; will go to any part. Address R. H., in the harness-store. No. 226 4th-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable Protestant—one who is competent in every respect as his testimonials will fully prove, from his last employer in this City, with whom he has lived for the last two years; is willing to make himself useful to his employer. Address Box J. F., No. 106 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands his business and is willing to make himself generally useful. Best of references. A note addressed to M. M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, will be promptly attended to.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a Protestant young man; is competent and not afraid to work; has good City and country recommendations. Address G. H. W., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION ON A farm, by a man of long experience; understands farming, and the care of horses and cattle in general; can milk, and is willing to make himself generally useful; has the very best recommendations to that effect. Address M. O., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS FARMER—COOK.—A MAN AND WIFE desires a situation in the country; the man is a thorough farmer, a good family gardener careful over horses and oxen, can manage either plows, mows and cradles; the wife is an excellent domestic, understands the care of milk and butter. Apply at No. 378 6th-av. Wages moderate.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE man, a situation; understands green-houses, fruit, flowers, vegetables, can take care of horses; is a good driver and can milk; has lived five years in last place; can be highly recommended verbally, if required by gentlemen in want of such a man can address S, Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN the above capacity by a man who possesses a thorough practical knowledge of his business in all its branches. Advertiser is a married man with small family; has lived 5 years in his last place, and can give the best of references. Address D. K., Box No 194 *Times* Office, or at Mr Bridgeman's, No. 878 Broadway

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A PLACE AS gardener and farmer, by a man of first-rate ability, and understanding all the various branches in the above station, and can give most respectable City reference for conduct and ability. Address P. L., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted by an experienced, industrious man, fully qualified in all branches and details of the business—landscape, gardening, &c., &c. best reference given. Address HORTUS AMERICANUS. Messrs. Thorburn's seed-store, No 15 John-st., for three days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS a farmer and plain kitchen gardener; also understands the care of horses and horn cattle; he can be highly recommended by gentlemen in the City. Address a line to JAMES O'BRIEN, Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a sober, single man, who is a good plain gardener and would take care of a horse and a cow if required, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce good references. Address E. N., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted, by an industrious, competent man in every department of business; 27 years of age; married; no children; not afraid of any kind of work. Address Z Y Z., Thorburn's seed store, for three days. Good reference.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED, IN the country, as gardener, by a German married man, who understands vegetable gardening and farming; knows the treatment of flowers, grapes and trees, and is able to take charge of a place. Address for this week, A. B., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER—DAIRYMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a man and wife on a farm; the man can take charge of a plain garden, and also understand farming in all its branches; the wife can take charge of milk and butter, and can come well recommended by a gentleman in this City whom she has served for nearly two years. Any gentleman wanting such servants will drop a note for P. C., Irvington, New-York, or care of N. Orr & Co., No. 52 John-st.

AS GARDENER OR FARMER.—WANTED, A situation by a very respectable single young man, who can take care of a horse and wagon, or work in a vegetable garden or on a farm; he is a good milker of cows and has the best of reference from his last employer. Any one in need of such a man would do well to apply or address a note to T. B., No. 69 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS GROOM AND VALET.—WANTED, A SITuation by an experienced young man; fully understands his business; has lived with officers in the British army; can drive or wait at table; can be highly recommended by the family he has left, in this City; no objection to go to the war with an officer. Address G. G., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED BY A YOUNG PROTestant Englishman, a situation as waiter; understands his business thoroughly, having lived as butler in England for many years, and has five years' City reference in this country; no objection to go to any part of the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st., or address C. C.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family by a single young and steady man; has the best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and good temper; can take full charge of a room; no objection to the country; is a good driver. Address J. M. for two days, at the drug-store under the 5th-av. Hotel, or drug-store corner 28th st. and Broadway.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable, single man, a situation as waiter in a private family; understands his business well and can give the best of City reference; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 290, corner of 4th and Wooster sts, in the drug-store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED and industrious man, a situation as waiter on all occasions; he will be willing and obliging; his good character for years of steady services in this City will satisfy any family of his honesty and worth. Address WAITER, for two days, at No. 756 Broadway.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; speaks French, Italian Spanish, and a little English; can be highly recommended from his last place. Inquire, for two days, at No. 84 East 17th-st.

AS WAITER.—A FIRST RATE PROTESTANT man wants a situation as waiter in a private family. Has the best of recommendations from his last employer, with whom he has lived several years. Address T. Y. R., No. 693 Broadway.

AS WAITER.—SITUATION WANTED AS WAITER, in a private family; has no objection to the country; can give the best City reference. Address J. M. C. No. 1 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts

AS WAITER, &c.—A SITUATION IS WANTED by a highly respectable young man, honest, sober and willing; understands silver-plate and every other thing connected with the business; has good reference. Call or address JAMES, No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

MAN AND WIFE.—SITUATIONS WANTED BY a man and wife, or the man only; the man as coachman and gardener; would do the general work around a place; the woman would do general housework, or would go in any other capacity in a gentleman's family; good reference given as to capability and character. Call at or address JAMES, No. 78 Congress-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, OF INdustrious habits, is anxious to find a situation in a grocery store; has a general knowledge of the business, and also of dry goods; is willing to devote his business hours to his employer's interests; can give as good references as may be required; no objections to go into the country. Address J F. A., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

TO MILLERS.—WANTED, BY A MAN OF EXperience, a situation as miller; will introduce a valuable improvement in the art of sharpening stones which will facilitate the operation; is recommended; no objection to the country. Address J. TILLOTSON, Rochester, N. Y.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—AN engineer, mill-wright, general mechanic, and fair accountant, desires a situation. References unquestionable. Address ENGINEER, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FRANCAISE DESIRE SE PLACER comme femme de chambre, ou pour un enfant. S'adresser au No. 15 West 17th-st.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY WANTED IN AN OFFICE, ABOUT 14 years of age; an early riser, and of industrious habits. Address A. B. C., Box No 134 *Times* Office, in the handwriting of the applicant. Salary $100.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A TIDY Protestant woman, at fair wages. Apply at No. 10 West 36th st, between 8 and 12 A. M.

A CLERK.—WANTED A CLERK FOR A STEAMboat; also a stewardess, and three porters for stores. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A colored coachman and groom, of capacity and experience. Address Box No 592 Post-office with name and reference. First-class testimonials only will be considered.

A FARM SERVANT.—ANY YOUNG ENGLISHman, from 18 to 24 years old, who has been accustomed to take charge of cattle, can milk cows and is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's country seat, may hear of steady employment by addressing "COUNTRY," Box No. 2805 Post office.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A LAUNDRESS who will assist in the chamberwork, to go in the country; none need apply without City reference. Apply this day from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., at No 16 Clinton-place.

AGENTS WANTED.—BY O. G. BECKWITH & Co., No. 310 Pearl-st., N. Y., in every city, town and village in the State to sell A. Richard & Co.'s combined glue and cement, an article needed in every family. Energetic men are making from $4 to $6 a day. Send stamps for return postage

AGENTS WANTED IN THE CITY AND county for "LOSSING'S PICTORIAL FIELD-BOOK OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION," and other popular works; rare inducements offered. Apply to GEO. W. ELLIOTT, Harper's Building, Franklin-square, New York.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

A Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

THE PAVILION SCHOOL, HARTFORD, Conn., reopened on May 9. Number of boys limited to fifteen; special attention paid to the health, manners and morals of pupils, as well as to their progress in study. Circulars and information may be obtained from Rev. E. D. G. Prime, Editor *N. Y. Observer*, and A. O. Van Lennep, No. 117 Pearl st., New-York, or by addressing the Principals, I. & J. BIRD.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTY-seventh Term commences on the 1st of May. For circulars apply to W. J. Widdleton, Esq., No. 34 Beekman-st.; E Goodenough, Esq., No. 122 Nassau-st.; or address A. NEWMAN, A. M., Proprietor, or M. C. TRACY, A. M. Principal.

ANY LADY OR GENTLEMAN IN WANT of a useful, reliable person to take charge of one or two children, to instruct them in English, French, &c., and assist in the nursery or housekeeping, will call at No 109 West 15th st., near 6th-av. Reference of six years.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE, manufactured by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application

MR. JAS. WEIR MASON'S CLASSICAL and English School removed to No. 60 East 28th st.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH TEACHER, WHOSE WINTER term expires in the current of June, wishes to make an engagement with a school, or family, in the country, for the Summer months—June July and August. Good reference given. Address L. P., Station C, Post office.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG girl desires a situation as nursery governess; no objection to the country. Address M. E. G., Union-square Post-office, for two days.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED.—A SITUATION AS classical teacher in New-York or Brooklyn. Address "Teacher," Box 75 Newburgh, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

IOWA LAND.

Wanted to exchange, from 500 to 1,200 acres of selected farming land, in the State of Iowa, for real estate in Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, or for a stock of dry goods. For particulars inquire of PETER A. HERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, or to JOHN HOOPER & CO., No. 41 Park row, *Times* Building, N. Y.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A well built, new, two-story frame, just finished, house, containing seven rooms, cellar and basement; house is filled in with brick tin roof, and piazza in front. Price $1,600. Terms, $1,000 cash balance on mortgage; title is good. Inquire of Mr. LOVETT. No. 45 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY brown-stone house, No. 67 West 31st-st., near 6th-av., 21 feet front, with gas fixtures, range, water closets, bath and furnace complete. Price $10,000; $8,000 can remain—rent $750. Apply to H. H. RICE, No. 18 City Hall, second story.

FOR SALE—$4,300—A THREE STORY, ENGLISH-basement house and lot, No 161 West 19th-st., with all the modern improvements, gas-fixtures, &c., in good order. A large portion of the purchase money may remain. Possession immediately. Inquire on the premises.

A FARM OR COUNTRY SEAT ON SOUTH shore of Long Island or near the North River is wanted in exchange for the advertiser's very modern and well located dwelling house in this City. Address, with full particulars, JOHN KEESE, Box No. 1,475 Post-office, New-York.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.—AS the present is a favorable opportunity to build, the subscriber will sell some valuable unimproved property on Murray Hill and other parts of the City, on a liberal credit no money will be required. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—W. H. DISBROW will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 29 at 4 o'clock P. M. at the Riding Academy, 5th-av., corner of 39th st. a variety of private horses, carriages, rockaways buggies, harness, saddles bridles, &c., being the property of gentlemen who are disposing of their establishments, prior to leaving town. Gentlemen wishing to dispose of their horses carriages, &c., can do so by entering them on or before the day previous to the sale, either as above or at the office of the auctioneer. P. R. Wilkins, No. 10 Pine st. A sale every Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

CARRIAGES STORED, AND SOLD ON commission, at Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st. Advances in cash made on light work. The buildings are first-class and fire-proof.
M. THOMPSON, Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF furniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Also, mattresses and palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE—Plain, decorated and grained. Solid walnut and oak sets. Mattresses spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 and upwards. J. W. FISHER & CO. Manufacturers, No. 650 BROADWAY, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, FOR three or four months, ready for housekeeping, anywhere north of 4th-st. and west of 4th-av.; seven rooms will answer; house with private stable attached preferred. Address J. W. S., Box No. 159 *Times* Office, stating location and lowest rent.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

TIN-PLATE, SHEET IRON, ZINC, &c. TIN and TERNE PLATE, CHARCOAL and COKE; SHEET IRON—Belgian, Russian, English, American; ZINC COPPER, SPELTER, BLOCK TIN, WIRE, &c. For sale by A. A. THOMPSON & CO., No. 213 Water-st.

TO LET.

HOTEL TO LET.—CONGRESS HALL, PATERSON, N. J. A large first-class hotel, now in full operation and full of boarders, fifteen miles from New-York, on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, located in the most central part of the city. Apply to J. S. ROGERS, Paterson, N. J., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine st., N. Y.

TO LET—SEVERAL GOOD HOUSES IN THE upper part of the City principally on the west side. They would be let at very low rents, from $300 to $1,500; some of them furnished. Persons in want of houses will call. J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av., corner of 16th-st., from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TWO NEW TWO-story and basement brick houses in DeKalb-av., adjoining Skillman-st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 2[illegible]7 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STORE AND BASEment (together or separate) 100 feet deep and several fine offices, in the fire-proof new building No. 89 Nassau-st., west side, between Fulton and John sts., this City. Apply to FRANCIS BYRNE, 132 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—PART OF THE SECOND floor of Nos 37 and 38 Park row, 70x30, well lighted, and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN M. HOOD, Treasurer Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company, Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND PART OF THE third story, &c, &c with all modern improvements, either furnished or unfurnished, in the brown stone dwelling No 267 West 48th st between 8th and 9th avs., at reasonable rent. Inquire on the premises.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—No. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn, in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 2, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TWO FLOORS TO LET—NO. 124 EAST 19TH-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE, ENGLISH basement, finest location in 34th-st., will be let for balance of the year, or till Oct. 1. Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET FOR THE SEASON.—A NEW FURnished house, with commodious stable, fruit and vegetable garden, all in the most complete order. The place is on Long Island Sound, grounds extending to the water of a clear rocky shore, free from musquetoes, and perfectly healthy; distant one hour from New-York by New-Haven Railroad—communicate ten times a day with the City. Excellent bathing, fishing and boating facilities. To be let to a private family only. Address Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—A BRICK COTTAGE FURNISHED FOR three months or more containing ten rooms, bath, gas, &c., situate on the Hudson commanding a splendid river view; forty five minutes from Chambers-st. by railroad; furniture new in September last; garden all planted, in fact everything complete for any one wishing to spend a few months out of town. Address, for one week. M., Box No. 1,2[illegible]1 Post office, or call at No. 58 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—SITUATED in the most pleasant portion of Brooklyn, 1½ miles from Wall st. Ferry, containing 15 rooms; Ridgewood water, gas and all modern improvements; the same occupying 8 lots of ground, tastefully improved, with lawn, shrubbery, fruit, and kitchen garden; the whole in the most complete order. To an acceptable tenant will be rented, furnished, either for the season or a longer period. Address Box No. 353 Post-office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE, with carriage-house and other convenient outbuildings, a variety of fruit, fine lawn, well shaded, beautifully located at Bedford, Westchester County, in the most healthy part of the country, 42 miles from New-York, per Harlem Railroad. A very delightful country residence. For further particulars inquire of the owner, G. W. MILLER, No. 47 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITuated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with ten lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars address O. F. OATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No 11 Frankfort-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—Situated among the hills, twenty miles distant; two minutes' walk from the railroad depôt; land abundant; neat cottage, elegant lawn, shrubbery, garden, shade and fruit trees, pure water and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FOR FOUR MONTHS, from June 1, a full size 3 story freestone house, just off of Union-square, furnished elegantly and completely, and embracing every convenience; none but a private family need apply; the situation is one of the most desirable in the City. Rent $200 per month. Address J. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A MODERN, three-story, attic and high basement house, well furnished, and located very pleasantly near Washington-square, will be let to a good tenant on moderate terms. Apply to Mr. J. C. ANGELL No. 29 William-st., up stairs, or to ANDERSON, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

ON WEEHAWKEN HEIGHTS—TO LET UNFURNISHED—A very complete and handsome residence adjoining the residence of the late J. G. King, Esq. Rent $800 per annum to a private family. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO RENT.—FURNISHED, A BEAUTIFUL RESidence on Clinton-av., Brooklyn, with eight lots, containing fruit trees strawberry beds, flowers, garden vegetables, etc. Will be rented, to a small, genteel family, for one or two years. Apply, Clinton-av., second house north of DeKalb-av.

TO LET—FURNISHED FOR THE SEASON, A beautiful country-seat on the Hudson, at Spuyten Duyvel, with modern improvements and stable accommodations; in perfect order; large garden, &c. Address C. W. VAN DOREN, Box No. 3,194 P. O., or No 6 Park-place.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT HARTFORD, CONN.—An elegant house on Lords' Hill, No. 51 Spring-st.; high and healthy location; very desirable. Rent until 1st October, $400. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No 3 Metropolitan Bank.

A NICELY-FURNISHED BASEMENT HOUSE on Murray Hill will be rented for the Summer to a small family for $60 a month, as the owner is going away for the Summer. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—AT NEWPORT, A very desirable furnished house and stable, near the Ocean House. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE, at Rye, half mile from the depôt. Inquire of EDWARD F RILE, Port Chester, or NOAH LODER, No. 128 Chambers-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—HAZLEWOOD COTTAGE, FURNISHED complete on the banks of the beautiful Lake of Luzerne, Warren Co., N. Y. well known, 20 miles from Saratoga. 10 miles from Lake George; five bedrooms, parlor-saloon and dining room, two kitchens and storerooms, piazzas, &c., beautiful grounds, boat-house and boat, barn, ice-house (filled,) fine garden (planted.) Price, for the season or six months, $350 Refer to Augustus F. King No. 28 West 14th-st; W. K. Mead, No. 55 Cortlandt st., or to B. C. Butler, Albany.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL country seats in New-Jersey, containing about 29 acres of land, situated in Clinton-place, Clinton Township, about 1½ miles from the City of Newark. Also, the furniture, horses carriages, harness, farming utensils, cows, swine &c., &c., &c. Any person wishing a beautiful place, this will be an opportunity seldom met with. For further particulars, apply to A. A. HALL, No. 15 Warren-st., New-York; or JOHN DEMPSEY, on the place.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN THE VILLAGE OF HACKENSACK, N. J.—The house contains eight rooms, besides kitchen. The lot is 51x185 feet, with fruit and barn on it. Price $3,000. Inquire of G. J. N. ZABRISKIE, No. 273 Greenwich-st., N. Y.; W. S. BANTA Hackensack, N. J.; Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, Bergen, Hudson County, N. J.; or Rev. J. R. BERRY, Kinderhook, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—NORTH RIVER ON THE EAST bank of the Hudson, in Dutchess Co., a valuable and most desirable country seat and 174 acres of land beautifully wooded, well improved, and in every way most desirable for a residence; terms easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st, or FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Att'y &c., Bank of N. Y. Building, No. 48 Wall-st.

TARRYTOWN.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A tract of fine land of 97 acres, consisting of meadow, upland and wood. A stream runs through it. Scenery very beautiful with views of both the Hudson and East Rivers. Perfectly healthy. Will be sold to suit the times. Address, TARRYTOWN, Box No. 149, *Times* office.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—TWO TWO-STORY houses—12x26, 20x24—in Westfield, Mass., with eight rooms in each one to ten minutes' walk from the Academy. State Normal, Town High, and Graded District Schools. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank. Price for sale, $950 and $1,050.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, VILLAGE residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt st., for rent and for sale very low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, 59 William-st., N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET AT YONKERS—A FIRST-CLASS house partly furnished, or without the furniture if desired, with several acres of land, a large garden and plenty of fruit, good shade, &c. Apply at No. 58 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A FURNISHED COTTAGES at Far-Rockaway, with ice houses and stables. Inquire of A. BRADY, 247 East Broadway, or [illegible] C. MOTT, Far-Rockaway, or E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS country residence, on the banks of the Hudson, at Tubby Hook. Inquire of THOMPSON, WEBB & CO., 39 Broadway, or of JAS. THOMPSON, on the premises.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE O Mauran on Castleton Heights, Staten Island. The house is now being thoroughly repaired. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 315 West 22d-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, within one hour of New-York. One acre the ground; fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, &c. Terms easy. Address D. L. C., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A NEAT COTTAGE, WITH LARGE garden, near depôt, 50 minutes from New-York. Rent $125. C. H. OLIVER No. 51 Liberty-st.

FARMS.

TARRYTOWN—FOR SALE CHEAP—A fine farm near the village. Location very pleasant and healthy; views extensive. New cottage house and seventy acres of first-rate land, well watered, good orchard, &c. Terms accommodating. A rare chance. Address C. W. B., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE Removed to the house for convenience of sale, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on Wednesday 29th inst., at No. 34 Waverley place, which furniture has been put there by the assignee for positive sale, consisting in part of the following elegant furniture:

PARLORS.

Brussels carpets rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel; superior rosewood pianoforte, lace and damask curtains, pier and mantel mirrors, cornices and base tables, reception and easy chairs, in brocatel; rosewood centre tables, etagere, escritoire, music cabinet, marble clocks, bronzes, French vases and mantel ornaments.

DINING ROOM.

English Brussels carpets damask curtains, shades, black walnut extension table and chairs; black walnut buffet, made by Roux; mahogany side table; sofa, in green reps; mantels, mirror and clock, elegant China dinner set, silver tea set, &c., &c.

CHAMBERS.

English Brussels carpet, rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes wardrobes and bookcases, rush-seat chairs, mirrors, lace curtains, gas fixtures, &c., enameled chamber suites, mattresses, paillasses, bolsters and pillows, toilet sets, &c.

HALL AND LIBRARY.

Rosewood hall-stand and chairs. Brussels carpet, library table and chairs in oak, gas fixtures, &c.

BASEMENT.

Ingrain carpet, mahogany extension-table, walnut chairs, mirror, glass and Chinaware; also the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY GREEN, Auctioneer, store No. 194 William-st. New-York.

LARGE SALE WELL-SEASONED MAHOGANY AND LUMBER—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, the contents of Mr. Duryee's mahogany and lumber yard, No. 9 Columbia st., Brooklyn, consisting of several thousand feet well-seasoned mahogany and cedar, oak, ash, black walnut, pine, whitewood, maple, cherry and birch. Also, turned table legs, body pieces, spokes, balusters, newels, &c.

N. B.—Deposits required Catalogues may be had at the yard, or of HENRY GREEN, auctioneer, No. 194 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION—JUNE 4 AT 2 o'clock, on the premises, the desirable farm, situated at Manhasset, L. I., on Cow Bay, 1 mile from the Post-office, 16 miles from New-York; communication twice a day. Said farm contains 60 acres of excellent land, well fenced and in good condition; a fine trout pond in front of the house; dwelling-house old-fashioned; barn good. The bay furnishes the best of oysters and clams, and wild fowl in their season: manure or other articles landed on the premises. The crops will be sold immediately after the farm, which is one of the most desirable on the bay. Inquire of THOMAS W. PEARSALL, No. 16 Lafayette-place, New-York.

A. M. GRIFFIN & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at public auction, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at No. 50 West 16th st., near 6th-av., at 10½ o'clock, consisting of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, China, glass, silverware, table cutlery, &c. also, a large assortment of basement and kitchen utensils, &c.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt st., comprising a full assortment of desirable goods, all in good order. Catalogues on morning of sale.

J. H. BURLY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st. bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofa, sofa-beds, mirror, feather beds, stoves, mattresses, table-linen, calicoes, kitchenware, &c. On WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 57 Wooster-st., the contents of 18 rooms of furniture.

H. E. WILLARD, Auctioneer

AUCTION NOTICE.—H. E. WILLARD WILL sell THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, plants from the nurseries of W. C. Wilson, of Astoria, and Mr. Gordon, of Staten Island, at the salesroom No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office, all in bloom, large collection of roses, three Mexican cactuses, imported.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,

Issue circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,

NEW-YORK,

Draw at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

No. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. 6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under; and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.

THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 23½ MONTHS $505,374 45.

G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 50 Wall st., New-York,

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO

CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

No. 50 Wall-st.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the time for funding the unsecured indebtedness of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, according to the proposition contained in the last report of the Company, is limited to July 1 1861. The holders of the River Line Bonds, Income Bonds, Dividend Bonds, and Bills Payable of said Company are notified to present them to be exchanged for the new bonds of the Company, of the denomination of $500 now ready for delivery at the Office of the Company in Cleveland, or to J. G. KINGSLEY at No. 25 William-st., New-York.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, President and Receiver.

CLEVELAND, May 15, 1861.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—Holders of the 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and of the Construction Bonds of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, are requested to sign the contract for reorganization in the hands of John Ferguson No. 35 Pine-st. Holders of these Bonds, desiring to avail themselves of the benefits of the proposed reorganization should call and sign the agreement without delay.

J. F. D. LANIER,

Chairman Purchasing Committee.

JOHN DAY FERGUSON, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., MAY 15, 1861.—The annual election of seven Directors of this Company, and of three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Office of the Company, 4th st., corner of South 3d-st., on MONDAY, the 3d day of June next. The polls will be opened at 5 o'clock P. M., and closed at 6 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from May 29th to June 3d inclusive. By order

C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE & MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE April 29, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the Stockholders of the Milwaukee & Minnesota Railroad Company, for the choice of a Board of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the office of the Company, in Milwaukee.

DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW PREPARED to retire all of their acceptances and notes as well as those of their own maturing prior to 1st of August, at the legal rate of interest. Holders thereof, desiring to avail of this offer will please present their vouchers within ten days from this date, at the office of

LANMAN & KEMP, Druggists,

Nos. 69, 71 and 73 Water-st.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A dividend of Five Dollars per Share, on each share of Stock, has been declared, payable on the 1st day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st.

The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst.

By order of the Board.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 13, 1861.

BROADWAY BANK, May 24, 1861.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 11th day of June, proximo. The Poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock, P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BONDS, STOCKS AND SECURITIES.—Southern and Western State Stocks will be taken in exchange by the subscriber, for several valuable pieces of productive property in the City of New-York. For particulars inquire by note or otherwise of B. M. WHITLOCK, corner Broadway and White sts.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the first day of June. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' BANK DIVIDEND.—THE Merchants' Bank, in the City of New-York, has THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of June next.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

MISSOURI STATE BONDS WANTED IN exchange for valuable farming land adjoining the Long Island Railroad. Address MISSOURI, Box No. 2,140 New-York Post-office.

THE COUPONS OF THE BROOKLYN AND Jamaica Rail Road Company, will be paid on presentation to the Treasurer, No. 130 Atlantic st., on and after June 1st.

WILLIAM H. OTIS, Treasurer.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the U. S., N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, 276 Grand st., N. Y., and 257 Fulton st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved Atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10.

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE—MADE ENTIRELY from roots, is the best remedy for influenza, coughs, bronchitis, &c.; also, asthma and any other affection of the chest and lungs. To be had at No. 137 4th-av., near 14th-st. References to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR LARMONT'S Paris, London and New York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st. N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M., to 6 P. M., daily, and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NO MORE DISORDERS OF THE SKIN. The PILLS OF DR. CAZENAVE, Chief Physician of the Hospital of St. Louis, in Paris, Professor to the Faculty of Medicine, and Knight of the Legion of Honor.

These Pills, which the celebrated Prof. Cazenave has, in the interest of humanity, allowed to be generally made known, are the same which he has prescribed during the last thirty years among his patients, and employed in the wards of the Hospital of St. Louis, and which, together with his various works on the Affections and Disorders of the Skin have contributed to establish his reputation so universally acknowledged. They cure very rapidly, and without danger, the ringworm, pimples, the itch, eruption of the skin, teething, the tetters, prurigo or puritus, psoriasis and leprosy, mentagre, elephantiasis or swelling of the skin, &c., &c., and all other maladies of the skin.

Principal dépôt at Paris, in the Pharmacy of Messrs. Grimault & Co., No 7 rue de la Feuillade; and in New-York, at Messrs. Gaudelet & Goure's, No. 32 Platt-st

$500 REWARD!—DR. JAFFEIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet and similar disorders of a more serious nature. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Also, as above, RING'S ROSE WASH, 2s. per bottle.

C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 155 Fulton-st.

N. B.—Sent to any address on receipt of the price.

UNHAPPY MARRIAGES MAY BE PREVENTED, and the misgivings that frequently take hold of those about to enter into matrimony may be entirely overcome, and the secret causes eradicated, by the use of Triesemar No. 1, 2 or 3. Read "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches" Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Dr. Barrow may be consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2 and from 4 til 8.

Observe, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO 14 DUANE-ST.—MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been maimed by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,224 New York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey st. (Astor House) and No. 18 Ann st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR—The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 12 Laight-st. corner of Canal st., where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially, day or evening.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST., corner of Canal-st. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other great remedies are the unfailing reliance. Dr. Ward's Balm Gilead cures nervous disorders, impotence, spermatorrhœa. No interruption to business by his treatment. Attends till 10 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing &c Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5 Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York.

DR. F. L. BECKWITH, NO. 49 EAST HOUSTON-ST.—A new medical invention which is a sure guarantee, will be forwarded by mail with explanatory pamphlet, upon receipt of $1. Address by letter Dr. F. L. BECKWITH, Station D.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division st., New-York City, established in 1834 for the Preservation of Human Life, PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

AMMUNITION.

GEORGE H. LAWRENCE,

West Troy, Albany Co., New-York,

Manufactures to order, and has constantly on hand,

Every variety of

AMMUNITION,

Consisting of

MUSKET, RIFLE, CARBINE, PISTOL,

MINIE AND SHARP'S RIFLE CARTRIDGES,

CANISTER, GRAPE,

STRAP AND SPHERICAL CASE SHOT,

SHELLS, MINIE BALLS, CANNON CAPS, &c., &c.

Having had an experience of twelve years in manufacturing the above named articles, both in the United States service, and on his own account, parties having need of anything in his line, may be assured that their orders will be executed to their entire satisfaction, and with dispatch. All communications addressed as above will receive prompt attention. All ammunition which has been required by the State of New-York for the past eight years, including that for the present war, has been furnished by the subscriber; and having recently enlarged his works, he has facilities for furnishing 100,000 round of cartridges per day.

FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs.

Cotton Pocket Handkerchiefs,

For sale in any quantity, very low, by

FROST & CUSHMAN,

Importers and Manufacturers, No. 59 Murray-st.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—COTTON DUCK of every known size, pattern and weight of material.

Also,

TENT CLOTHS,

TARPAULINS, HAMMOCK STUFFS, WAGON COVERS,

of all widths and weight, plain and twilled.

For sale by

FOX & POLHEMUS,

No. 59 Broad-st., corner Beaver.

SURGEON'S COMPLETE ARMY AND NAVAL OUTFITS OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, MEDICINE CHESTS, always on hand, or manufactured for special orders. Having furnished these supplies for several of our first-class volunteer regiments, I am prepared to offer superior selections for those now forming.

V. W. BRINKERHOFF, No. 88 William-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

STANDS NOS 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,

Opposite the Ferry, New York.

GROCERS AND SHIPPING

Supplied at the lowest market prices.

EDWARDS' [illegible] SUGAR-CURED [illegible]

[illegible]

BOOTS & SHOES.

$3 SHOES AND GAITERS, A NEW STYLE at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st. P. S.—Call and see them.

LEATHER.

10,600 SIDES OAK-TANNED LEATHER for military purposes; 3,000 sides in rough for sale by WM. H. HOOPLE, No. 67 Cliff-st.

HELMBOLD'S REMEDIES.

AWFUL SACRIFICES!

DISEASE!

DEATH—DEATH!

AWFUL SACRIFICES!

AWFUL SACRIFICES!

DISEASE! DEATH!

DISEASE! DEATH!

STRIKE AT THE ROOT OF THE DISEASE!

FOUR FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS

FOUR FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS

Of the diseases to which the Young and Old Male or Female, and to which the Human Family are subject, have their origin from disease of the

GENERATIVE ORGANS.

GENERATIVE ORGANS.

Arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses, Indulgences

IN

MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,

MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,

OR ABUSE OF THESE ORGANS.

This is the opinion of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty and intelligent public. Among which diseases will be found

CONSUMPTION,

EPILEPTIC FITS,

GRAVEL, DROPSY,

LANGOR,

NERVOUSNESS.

Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,

Dimness of Vision,

Impotency and Insanity,

Pallid Countenance,

Sour Stomach, Sick Headache,

Hectic Flush &c., &c.,

CAUSED BY LOSS OF BLOOD.

MARRIED PERSONS,

MARRIED PERSONS,

Observe the statements. Physicians say Consumption is hereditary. Do not misconstrue their meaning, it has been transmitted to your children; you are to blame for excessive indulgences; it will be made known to you at that critical age when the system undergoes a change, from 16 to 25, requiring healthy constitutions, and to yourselves from 30 to 50, when another change is manifest. Being aware of the cause of your sufferings, none will confess The family physician yourselves may advise. Punish, aye, even tie the hands, the desire and the disease still exists. Visit our

HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,

HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,

And there be convinced of the fact. We contend that is a disease requiring the aid of medicine to allay the passion, subdue the fever, heat or inflammation, from whatever cause originating. All affections of the

SEXUAL ORGANS

BRING ABOUT THE SAME RESULT

IN EITHER SEX. IN EITHER SEX,

IN EITHER SEX, IN EITHER SEX,

And all ages. We will here add to the young Man, the young Miss, and the more advanced in years take no more pills, powders, nauseous compounds, cough medicines, &c., for those affections, knowing the cause of their existence.

TAKE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

PREPARED ACCORDING TO

PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY;

PRESCRIBED AND USED BY

The most eminent Physicians; Indorsed and recommended by distinguished Clergymen, Governors of States, Judges, the Press, and all who use it—everywhere—evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open for inspection IT IS NO PATENT NOSTRUM It is advertised liberally, and its basis is merit; and depending upon that, we offer our preparation to the afflicted and suffering humanity with entire confidence The

PROPERTIES OF THE DIOSMA CRENATA

Were known as far back as two hundred years, and its peculiar effects on the Mental and Physical Powers are spoken of in the highest terms by the most eminent authors of the present and ancient date, among whom will be found Shakespeare, Byron, and others, stating that in the nervous and prostrated system, from over-taxation of powers, IT REANIMATES. Its effects are more pleasing, and it does not depress the nerves or spirits—the

ULTIMATUM

Of Narcotics and other Stimulants.

From this fact it has proved eminently successful in those symptoms of a nervous temperament, arising from sedentary habits and protracted application to business, literary pursuits, and confinement from the open air, and is taken by

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG

THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG

Of both sexes die annually of the above disease, and from diseases arising from "Habits of Dissipation." Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

And a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the BLADDER,

KIDNEYS,

GRAVEL,

DROPSY,

NON-RESTRICTION AND INCONTINENCE OF URINE.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS,

ABUSE,

FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

And all diseases of the Generative Organs, whether existing

IN YOUNG OR OLD,

MALE OR FEMALE,

MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how

LONG STANDING.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, free from all "injurious properties," and is taken without "hindrance" from "business."

LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET.

LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET.

Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure."

Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure."

If you are suffering send or call for the remedy at once. Explicit directions accompany. Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle, or six for FIVE DOLLARS, delivered to any name, initial, Hotel, Post, Express Office or store.

TRY ONE BOTTLE.

TRY ONE BOTTLE.

PHYSICIAN IN ATTENDANCE.

FROM 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M.,

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

EXTRACT BUCHU.

EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

PHYSICIANS PLEASE NOTICE.

We make no secret of ingredients. The Compound Buchu is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected by a competent Druggist, and are of the best quality.

PREPARED *In Vacuo*,

BY

H. T. HELMBOLD,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST.

Sold at HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,

No. 104 SOUTH 10TH-ST.,

Below Chesnut,

Where all letters must be addressed,

Sold in New-York at wholesale by

SCHIFFELIN, BROS. & CO.,	A. B. & D. SANDS.
WARD, CLOSE & CO.,	McKESSON & ROBBINS,
HALL, DIXON & FRASER,	HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.
D. S. BARNES,	P. D. ORVIS,
B.A. FAHNESTOCK, HULL & CO.,	F.C. WELLS & CO.,

And wholesale and retail by Druggists everywhere.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR "HELMBOLD'S."

TAKE NO OTHER.

Describe symptoms in all communications.

ADVICE GRATIS. CURES GUARANTEED.

NOTE.—Depot No. 104 South-10th-st. Send, call or write at once. The medicine adapted to each and every case WILL BE PREPARED if necessary, entitling the patient to the benefit of advice and a speedy and permanent cure.

THE END SO MUCH DESIRED, OR NO PAY.

All communications confidential.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The HOUSATONIC and NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANIES will receive proposals for the performing by contract, all the labor connected with the freighting business of said Companies at Bridgeport, Conn., including the loading and unloading of freight, the waybilling of the same, the switching of the cars, the making up of the freight trains, the collecting of the freight-bills, &c. Full explanations in regard to the labor to be performed, will be given by either of the undersigned. It is important that persons desirous of proposing for the contract should first make a personal examination of the premises. The Companies reserve the right of rejecting all the proposals, in case none of them should prove satisfactory. The time for receiving proposals will be closed on the 15th of June next.

CHARLES HUNT,

President of the Housatonic R. R. Co.

WM. D. BISHOP,

President of the Naugatuck R. R. Co.

BRIDGEPORT, April 24, 1861.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 15, 1861.

PROPOSALS FOR CONVEYING THE MAILS OF THE UNITED STATES, from July 1, 1861, to July 1, 1865, on the following route, in the City of New-York, will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 P. M. of the 18th of June next, to be decided by the following day:

No. 1,425.—From the Post-office on Nassau-st., by Station A, at No. 129 Spring-st.; Station C, at the corner of Troy and 4th sts.; Station E, at No. 363 8th-av.; Station G, No. 1,069 Broadway, (old number;) Station F, No. 408 3d av.; Station D, No 12 Bible House, and Station B, No. 439 Grand st; back to the Post-office in Nassau-st. Also from Post-office in Nassau-st., by the Stations in the following order, viz.: B, D, F, G, E, C and A back to the Post-office; the entire trips, averaging about 18 miles each, to be performed five times each day, except Sunday, the first leaving Post-office on Nassau st at 6 A. M. and the last at 7 P. M., and all of them to reach the upper Station and return to Post-office within two hours. The service to be performed with water-tight, covered one-horse wagons.

FORM OF PROPOSAL, GUARANTY AND CERTIFICATE.

PROPOSAL.

The undersigned, ——, whose Post-office address is ——, County of ——, State of ——, proposes to carry the mails of the United States, from July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1865, on Route No. 1,425, between —— and ——, under the advertisement of the Postmaster-General, dated May 15, 1861, for the annual sum of —— dollars.

Dated

GUARANTY.

The undersigned, residing at ——, State of ——, undertake that, if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on Route No. 1,425 be accepted by the Postmaster-General, the bidder shall, prior to the 1st day of July, 1861, enter into the required obligation, or contract, to perform the service proposed, with good and sufficient sureties.

This we do, understanding distinctly the obligations and liabilities assumed by guarantors under the 27th Section of the Act of Congress of July 2, 1836.

Dated

CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned, Postmaster at ——, State of ——, certifies under his oath of office, that he is acquainted with the above guarantors, and knows them to be men of property, and able to make good their guaranty.

Dated

INSTRUCTIONS.

CONTAINING CONDITIONS TO BE INCORPORATED IN THE CONTRACTS TO THE EXTENT THE DEPARTMENT MAY DEEM PROPER.

1. No pay will be made for trips not performed; and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture.

2. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of Postmaster of New-York, or of other credible persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from or deliver it into a branch, or the principal post-office; for suffering it to be wet, injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost.

3. The Postmaster-General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract; for violating the Post-office laws, or disobeying the instructions of the Department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the Department to do so; or for conveying mailable matter out of the mail

4. The Postmaster-General may order an increase in the number of stations or trips, by allowing therefor a pro rata increase on the contract pay. He may change the schedules of departures and arrivals without increase of pay, provided the running time be not abridged. The Postmaster General may also curtail or discontinue the service, in whole or in part. at pro rata decrease of pay, allowing one month's extra compensation on the amount dispensed with, whenever, in his opinion, the public interest requires the change, or in case he desires to supersede it by a different grade of transportation.

5. Payments will be made by collections from or drafts on Postmasters, or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in February, May, August and November.

6. A bid received after the last day and hour named or without the guaranty required by law and a certificate as to the sufficiency of such guaranty, cannot be considered in competition with a regular proposal reasonable in amount.

7. A modification of a bid in any of its essential terms is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received, so as to interfere with regular competition, after the last hour set for receiving bids. Making a new bid with guaranty and certificate, is the only way to modify a previous bid.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster-General.

NAVY DEPARTMENT—BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT AND REPAIR, May 12, 1861.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT SEEKS INVITES proposals for building the steam Machinery of a number of Screw Gun-boats. The machinery of each gun-boat to consist of two back-action horizontal engines, with surface condensers, and of two vertical water-tube boilers. The cylinders to be thirty inches in diameter and the stroke of piston eighteen inches. The two boilers to contain ninety-one square feet of grate surface, and two thousand seven hundred square feet of heating surface. No proposals will be considered except from proprietors of engine building establishments

Such parties desiring to propose for the above machinery will apply to this Bureau, which will furnish them with a complete specification of the same, and cross sections of the vessel, together with the provisions and conditions of the contract they will be required to execute.

JOHN LENTHALL,

Chief of the Bureau.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the School officers of the XVIIIth Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 3d day of June next at 5 o'clock P. M., for altering and preparing Primary School House No. 29, in said Ward. Plans and specifications of said repairs are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties whose names must accompany the proposal, for the faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interests to do so.

JAMES B BRADY,

Chairman School Officers XVIIIth Ward.

MAURICE J. POWER, Sec.

STEAMBOATS.

MAY, 1861.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON MOUNT'S & BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT Capt H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Thursday, May 23	3½	P. M.	Thursday May 23	7	A. M.
Friday, May 24	3½	P. M.	Friday, May 24	7	A. M.
Saturday, May 25	3½	P. M.	Saturday, May 25	7	A. M.
Sunday, May 26	8½	A. M.	Saturday, May 25	6½	P. M.
Sunday, May 26	6½	P. M.	Sunday, May 26	3	P. M.
Tuesday, May 28	8	A. M.	Monday, May 27	7	A. M.
Wednesday, May 29	8½	A. M.	Tuesday, May 28	11½	A. M.
Thursday, May 30	9	A. M.	Wednesday, May 29	12	
Friday, May 31	8½	A. M.	Thursday, May 30	12½	P. M.
Saturday, June 1	2½	P. M.	Friday, May 31	1½	P. M.
Sunday, June 2	9	A. M.	Sunday, June 2	3½	P. M.

FARE 35 CENTS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare, 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—Steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James slip (Pier No. 32 East River) TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock stopping at Fort Schuyler. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor alternate days, at 4½ o'clock P. M.

THE AURORE LEAVES JAY-STREET pier DAILY, (without exception,) at 8 A. M., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown Sing Sing Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Peekskill; returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos) and 30th sts.

STEAMER METAMORA—TO YONKERS, Hastings Dobb's Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Leaves pier foot of Jay-st., at 9 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. Omitting 9 A. M. trip on Fridays, and Sing Sing on 4:30 trip.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 A. M., making the usual landings.

STEAMER BROADWAY, FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, from pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Amos-st., (West 10th-st.)

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The steamer ALICE PRICE leaves Catharine Market wharf daily at 2 P. M.; leaves Norwalk daily at 8½ A. M. Fare 50 cents

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICES OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION, CASTLE GARDEN, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1861.

THE TEMPORARY INTERRUPTION OF the business of the Labor, Exchange and Intelligence Office in the Castle Garden, caused by the presence of the troops, having been removed, employers requiring both male and female servants, are notified that recently-arrived emigrants as domestics and male servants, laborers and farm hands, can now be procured as formerly on personal application at the office, and without any charge or expense. BERNARD CASSERLY General Agent

Office hours of the Labor Department, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, May 22, 1861.

A BOARD OF NAVAL ENGINEERS IS now in session at the New-York Navy-yard, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Engineer Corps of the Navy.

Qualified Engineers wishing to enter the Naval service in either of the grades of First, Second or Third Assistant Engineer, will present themselves before this Board, by whom they will be examined in accordance with the instructions and regulations governing the admission of candidates to these grades.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD will meet THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock in the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church. (Rev Mr. STEVENSON'S,) in 11th st., west of 6th-av., and be opened with a sermon by the Moderator, Rev. Prof. WILLSON, of Philadelphia.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..........$130

Second Cabin Passage..........75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..........$110

Second Cabin Passage..........60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. J. Cook.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 22.

EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 29.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 5.

AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 12.

AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 19.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 26.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, MAY 28, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND OR SCOTLAND. VIA GALWAY.

The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent and well-known steamer

PARANA,

W. PROWSE, Commander,

will leave from Boston on the above date, touching at St. Johns to land mails and passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin to Galway, Dublin, or Liverpool......$75 and $100

Cabin to St. Johns..........35

Steerage to Galway or any town in Ireland on a railway..........30

Persons purchasing tickets in New-York for this ship will be furnished with a free passage from New-York to Boston.

RETURN TICKETS

Persons wishing to bring out their friends from the old country, can purchase return tickets from any town on a railway in Ireland, at very low rates.

The new steamer COLUMBIA will succeed the PARANA, leaving Boston June 11.

For passage or further information apply to

WM. H. WICKHAM,

At the office of the Company on the Wharf, Foot of Canal-st., N. R.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, JUNE 22.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,

J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st., on SATURDAY, June 22, at noon.

This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX,

GEO. MACKENZIE,

Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail July 20.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

EUROPEAN SHIPPERS AND FORWARDERS,

No. 72 Broadway, New-York,

Forward goods, valuables and packages to all parts of Europe, by steamers, twice every week. Responsible agencies in all parts of Europe.

STEAMSHIP PERSIA—PASSAGE.

For sale, two desirable state-rooms, for the passage hence to Liverpool on the 5th June. Apply at the office of THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL landing and embarking passengers at QUEENSTOWN, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

ETNA..........SATURDAY, June 1

EDINBURG..........SATURDAY, June 8.

CITY OF WASHINGTON..........SATURDAY, June 15

And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
Steerage Return Tickets, good for six months			$60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, 1st cabin $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool $40 From Queenstown $39.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to WM. INMAN No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 19 Walnut st., or at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE

Agent, No 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River foot of Chambers st., on

SATURDAY, June 8, at 12 o'clock M.,

FOR

BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to

LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,

at the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, via NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY..........May 25.

SATURDAY..........June 22.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Nassau..........$45.

To Havana..........60.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMER ADRIATIC, TUESDAY, JUNE 25—The magnificent steamer ADRIATIC, J WALKER commander, will leave on above date for Galway. Through tickets will be issued without additional expense, to the principal towns of England, Ireland and Scotland. For passage, or further information, apply to W. B. WICKHAM, office on Wharf, foot of Canal st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West. Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27th, 1861.

11.00 A. M., fast Express train from 26th st. Station.

For Williams Bridge, White Plains Croton Falls, Dover Plains and all local trains, see Time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS AND RUNNING TIME.—On and after FRIDAY, 10th May, 1861, Passenger trains will arrive and take their departure from the Company's New Depot, at Hunter's Point. Passengers going East leave James'-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York.

At 9:00 A. M. for Greenport.

12:00 M. for Syosset.

3:30 P. M. for Yaphank.

4:30 P. M. for Syosset

5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale

6:30 P. M. for Jamaica

Passengers for Hempstead, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Passengers for Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Ferry Boat from James'-slip.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTEENTH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 6 A. M., 12:15 M., and 4 P. M.	6:25 A. M., and 12:40 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 9:50 A. M., and 3:45 and 4:30 P. M.	10:15 A. M., and 4:10 and 4:55 P. M.
Fishkill train, 6:40 P. M.	7:05 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave via Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock, from foot of Chambers-st. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. Mail at 8.30 A. M. This train remains over night at Elmira and proceeds the next morning. Way, at 4 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate Stations. Night Express, *daily*, at 5 P. M. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l, Sup't.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after April 15, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7¼ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 4 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN, in the prime of manhood (47), but still unmarried, of a highly respectable family of this City, and a spotless character and reputation, called genteel looking, kind and affectionate, prudent, temperate and domestic, liberally educated, intelligent and refined, with some property, is sincerely desirous of forming a mutual attachment, if agreeable, with a young lady or a young widow possessing the same qualifications, ultimately with a view to matrimony. This is given in good faith. Truthful particulars addressed in sincerity to N. M. G., Box No. 131 *Times* Office, New-York City, will be treated alike respectfully and confidentially

A GENTLEMAN OF 35 WISHES TO MARRY.—Refinement, education, amiability and wealth, essentials Ladies of high social position, and possessing real merit, can learn the advertiser's views, position, &c., by addressing MEDICUS, Station A.

STEAMBOAT ENGINES FOR SALE.

One second-hand steamboat (beam) engine, 65-inch cylinder x 9 feet stroke.

One second-hand steamboat (beam) engine, 76-inch cylinder x 12 feet stroke.

One second-hand steamboat (beam) engine, 72-inch cylinder x 11 feet stroke.

One second-hand steamboat (beam) engine, 40-inch cylinder x 12 feet stroke.

One second hand steamboat (beam) engine, 32-inch cylinder x 8 feet stroke.

Also, five second hand steamboat boilers in good order.

Apply to

CHAS. W. COPELAND,

No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

In the variety and character of its attractions the Museum stands unrivaled.

THE DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS

are of the highest order, embracing

ANDERSON, THE PATRIOT OF SUMTER,

and this is the last week of its production here; also, the BUCKLE of BRILLIANTS. THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

To be seen at all hours:

RELICS FROM FORT SUMTER, THE OLD WASHINGTON FLAG, HERR DRIESBACH, THE LION TAMER, WITH OLD ADAMS' PERFORMING BEARS, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMSON, BLACK SEA-LION, BEARDED LADY, LILIPUTIAN QUEEN, ALBINO FAMILY, WHAT IS IT? HAPPY FAMILY, MONSTER SNAKES, 850,000 CURIOSITIES, &c.

Admission only 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,

TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,

THE SEVEN SISTERS.

HAS BEEN PLAYED

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY NIGHTS.

TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY-IX THOUSAND

PEOPLE HAVE SEEN IT.

BEAUTIFUL NEW UNION TABLEAUX.

WINTER GARDEN.

TUESDAY, May 28,

UNPARALLELED and TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS of Mr. SOTHERN,

In Gaylor's Comic Drama, entitled

OUR AMERICAN COUSIN

AT HOME.

Three hours continuous ROARS of LAUGHTER.

The GREATEST COMIC HIT of the AGE.

Brilliant effects. Exquisite NEW SCENERY.

MUSIC, SINGING, DANCING,

SKATING.

The whole space of the stage covered with

CROWDS of Ladies and Gentlemen on SKATES. !!

MR. BLAKE

in his great role of

BINNY.

Mr. VINING BOWERS...as...ASA TRENCHARD.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.

GRAND PATRIOTIC CONCERT

For the benefit of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, now at the seat of war. TUESDAY EVENING, May 28, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents; children 25 cents. For particulars see posters.

THE ORIGINAL GENERAL TOM THUMB

SMALLEST MAN ALIVE,

At Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway,

For a short time only, commencing MONDAY, May 27.

Two brilliant entertainments EACH DAY. AFTERNOON at 3, EVENINGS at 8 o'clock. Open half an hour previous

EXTRA MORNING MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 11.

Mr. GUSTAVUS GEARY, Tenor, and his Daughter, Miss MINIA GEARY, Soprano,

Mr W. TOMLIN, Baritone and Buffo, and Mr. W. DE VRERE, Tenor, will assist at each entertainment.

ADMISSIONS:

Day Entertainment	25c.	Evening	15c.
Children under ten	13c.	Children under ten	10c.
Reserved seats			25c.

Schools admitted on liberal terms.

The General rides in his miniature carriage from his hotel to Hope Chapel previous to each entertainment.

ALFRED GATELY, Business Agent.

DODWORTH'S HALL.

CARLOTTA PATTI.

The public are respectfully informed that

MISS CARLOTTA PATTI

will give ONE GRAND CONCERT on

THURSDAY EVENING, May 30,

prior to her departure for the West and Canada.

Miss PATTI will be assisted on this occasion by

Mme. AMALIA STRAKOSCH.

Signor BRIGNOLI,

Signor ETTORE BARILI,

Conductor..........Signor ANTONIO BARILI.

Admission ONE DOLLAR.

Tickets can be obtained at the music store of L. Bressing, No. 701 Broadway, and Wm. Hall & Son.

Doors open at 7½; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

A WINTER VIEW OF

"NIAGARA FALLS BY MOONLIGHT,"

By the celebrated artist GEO. L. BROWN.

On exhibition at the CRAYON ART GALLERY, No. 166 Broadway, corner 8th-st., for the benefit of the "Patriotic Fund." GEO. WARD NICHOLS.

"THE NORTH."

CHURCH'S PICTURE OF

ICEBERGS.

Exhibited for the benefit of the PATRIOTIC FUND.

At GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway.

THE NEW-YORK ORPHAN ASYLUM—The Orphan Asylum Society of the City of New-York will hold its fifty-fifth Anniversary on TUESDAY, May 28, at 12 o'clock M., at the Institution, Bloomingdale. Rev. Mr. Booth will read the report, and deliver an address The children will take part, as usual, in the exercises. Stages will be running every ten minutes from 10 to 12 o'clock, starting from the corner of Broadway and 32d-st., and will also be in readiness to return after the meeting. At the close of the exercises there will be an election of Trustees for the ensuing year. Should the weather be unfavorable, the Anniversary will be postponed to the first fine day. Subscriptions become due at that time.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York relative to acquiring and taking lands for the building of a COURT HOUSE in said County. Pursuant to the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York entitled "An Act to enable the Supervisors of the County of New-York to acquire and take lands for the building of a Court-house in said County," passed April 19, 1861, the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to present a petition to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term of the said Court, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 21st day of June 1861, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, praying for the appointment of three Commissioners to appraise the value of the land proposed to be acquired and taken for the purpose hereinbefore mentioned; that the lands and premises so proposed to be acquired and taken are bounded and described as follows, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the Sixth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Chambers-street, distant seven feet from the northwesterly corner of the brown stone building now used for Court purposes, and fronting on said Chambers street, running thence westerly along the southerly side of said Chambers-street three hundred and twenty feet, thence running southerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, thence running easterly and parallel with Chambers-street three hundred and twenty feet, and thence running northerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, May 21, 1861.

ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Jr.,

Of Counsel to Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York. my.25 je.20

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—SAMUEL HALLETT GEORGE W. McDOWELL, FRANCIS M. McDOWELL and NIXON M. CRANE against RICHARD REED—Summons for money demand on contract (Com not ser.)—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at our office, No. 38 Wall-st., City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand dollars, with interest from the 7th day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, besides the costs of this action.

CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Pl'ff's Att'y.

Dated New-York, May 8, 1861.

The complaint in the above entitled action, referred to in the above summons, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 13th day of May, 1861.

CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Pl'ffs Att'ys.

To RICHARD REED, Defendant. my14-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT—STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF KINGS.—SCHUYLER SKAATS, Plaintiff, against CHARLES GRISWOLD, JULIA G. HOSMER, EMILY S GRISWOLD, and ELIZABETH J. GRISWOLD, Defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, Brooklyn, in said County, the 13th day of May, 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 13, 1861. B. SKAATS, Plaintiff's Attorney,

My21-law6wTu. No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—FREDERICK HUMPHREYS against CHESTER M FOSTER and CHARLES H. LEE. NOTICE.—In pursuance of the decree of the Supreme Court, in the above entitled action notice is hereby given to all creditors and other persons having demands against the firm or copartnership of F. Humphries & Co., of the City of New-York, to exhibit and present their said demands to the undersigned, the referee herein, at the office of William C. Russell, the receiver herein, No. 24 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the first day of July, 1861.

Dated, New-York, May 25, 1861.

ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Jr., Referee.

m28-law3w

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR C. ROBERTS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his law office, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated New York, 8th day of April, 1861.

JOHN LIVINGSTON, Administrator,

ap9-law6mTu With the Will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM HUYLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at her residence, No. 14 Morton-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 1 1861.

ap2-law6mTu* LETTY HUYLER, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against M. JANE DAVIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 86 Pine st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated, New-York, Jan. 14, 1861. SALEM T. RUSSELL, Administrator.

jal5-law6mTu*

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR

Is the best preserver of meats, fruit, &c., in use. Call and see, or send for circular. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE S. KEYS.

YACHT UNDINE FOR SALE.—INQUIRE of W. E. TRAVERS, No. 50 Exchange-place, or L. W. JEROME, No. 24 William-st.

POSTSCRIPT.

TUESDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 27.

The New-Hampshire Regiment left Baltimore at 7 o'clock. They will be quartered to-night about town, and go into camp at Kalorama to-morrow.

I am permitted by a friend to use the following letter from Western Virginia received to-day:

PETTERMAN, Va., Friday, May 24.

I received your favor on the 22d inst. There is still much excitement here. Six hundred more State troops arrived here to-day, and still more coming. We have now 1,000 in Fetterman. If I had a cannon in my yard, I could blow them to—where they belong. Those who came to-day brought several wagon loads of guns. We are anxiously looking for help from Ohio to drive them off. There are 21,000 United States, troops at Columbus, Ohio, waiting to move. I hope they will come soon.

The little county of Taylor gave 700 majority against secession. The vote in Grafton was 451 against secession, to 1 for it.

One of the traitors standing guard, last night, shot a good Union man dead, as he was passing to go to town. It is an awful state of affairs here—fathers against sons, brothers against brothers. I thank God I have no relatives among the traitors. We have a Union force enough in our own section, to sweep them from the face of the earth, but we have no authority to act under. If we had a United States officer to lead, we would give them thunder! It is thought the Government will take possession of this railroad.

P. S.—GRAFTON, May 25.—State troops have marched to this place from Fetterman, and taken possession of the machine-shops and engine-houses. All work is stopped.

AFFAIRS AT THE SOUTH.

Some gentlemen arrived to-night from Florida. They represent the people all up in arms, well equipped, and determined to resist the Government to the last extremity.

They expected Pickens to be attacked before this time, but probably base their opinion upon statements of the secession troops, without any real reason for it. One of them, who came through Savannah, says that four steel rifled cannon from England had been landed there. He says the blockade at that port is not yet effective, and vessels pass out and into that harbor. He also represents most of the soldiers in Florida armed with guns, revolvers and bowie knives. These gentlemen are Union men who went from the North, and were compelled to leave. They experienced many indignities and much trouble.

THE POSITION OF MEXICO.

Advices received from Mexico leave no room to doubt that the Government of that country will occupy a position of hostility to the Southern Confederacy.

Notwithstanding the representations of gentlemen who have traveled through the rebel States, I am confident there are no large bodies of rebel troops in condition to resist the Federal Government. For instance, it has been daily reported that 8,000 rebels were between Alexandria and Fairfax Court-house. To-day a scouting party of twenty-five horse went out to test the truth of the statement. Our troops went to the edge of the village, without encountering any rebels. In the village they came upon the pickets of a rebel troop of cavalry, about eighty strong, that could be seen drilling in the Court-house square. The two pickets were captured by our troops, and brought away, as the commanding officer of the scouting party did not think it prudent to risk an encounter with a force so much larger than his own. In this case you will see 80 stood for 8,000, and I presume this is a fair sample of the exaggerations usually indulged in by those who report the rebel gatherings.

THE TROOPS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

It is reliably ascertained that the troops at Harper's Ferry are decreasing in numbers, and that there is a probability of the abandonment of that point. They are certainly short of provisions, and must soon leave their present position for some place where food can be obtained.

I have information from Richmond, which is reliable, that flour is selling in that city at fifteen dollars a barrel and bacon at twenty-five cents a pound. Vegetables are plenty, however, the supply for the New-York market being turned into Richmond.

AMMUNITION SHORT.

The Government has information that powder and caps are very much in demand, and that for the want of powder, the rebels can gain but little by the immense number of guns they stole from the Government.

There are, I see, some fears expressed that the Government will hesitate to go into Virginia, and the *Journal of Commerce* endeavors to show that thus far the Federal forces have occupied only the old District of Columbia. If the Government has confined its operations to the District, it has been because the Territory embraced the only strategic points necessary to be occupied at present. When the Government is prepared to make another advance, it will go on as regardless of the assumed sovereignty of Virginia, as it would be of the asserted sovereignty of Timbuctoo, or any other heathen oligarcy. There is to be no recognition of geographical lines, the whole country being considered as belonging to the Government. Those who hope for a vigorous prosecution of the war, need have no fears on that account.

President LINCOLN, Secretary CAMERON, Secretary CHASE and Hon. N. P. BANKS visited the Ohio Regiments this afternoon. They reviewed the Second Regiment, and warmly commended the efficiency of the men.

EX-GOV. BANKS AS QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

It is probable that Hon. N. P. BANKS will be appointed a Major-General, and be detailed to take command of the Quartermaster's Department. Secretary CAMERON is anxious to secure the services of a gentleman of capacity and integrity, to take charge of this important branch of his Department. He is disgusted and worried by the importunities of the sharks and vampires, who are endeavoting to swindle the Government. If Mr. BANKS will accept this duty, he will certainly be appointed. His admitted executive ability and reputation for honesty would be a guarantee to the country that the duties of the Department would be faithfully and honestly executed. It is unnecessary to say that if Mr. BANKS does assume the Quartermaster's staff, he will make short work of red tape.

The President this evening signed the commission of GEORGE DENNISON, as Naval Officer of the port of New-York. He leaves for home to-morrow.

LEO.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Ill., Monday, May 27.

The work of fortifying this place is progressing rapidly. The levee between the St. Charles Hotel and the Point, is literally covered with men tearing up the Illinois Central Railroad tracks, wheeling earth, &c.

Passengers from the South report a continued concentration of troops at Randolph. A considerable number arrived there to-day, and more, are expected to-night. They are quite jubilant in Memphis over the reported victories in Virginia.

THE BORDER STATE CONVENTION.

FRANKFORT, Monday, May 27.

The Border State Convention met here to-day. Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN was appointed Chairman, and ORLANDO BROWN Secretary.

Delegates from Missouri and Kentucky were present.

The Convention adjourned until to-morrow, to await the arrival of delegates who are on their way hither.

REPORTS FROM ANNAPOLIS.

ANNAPOLIS, Monday, May 27, 1861.

Gov. HICKS arrived here, this morning, and rejoined his family for the first time since the occupancy of Annapolis by the Federal troops.

The American flag floats over the city from the State House. During the morning the Governor accompanied Col. SMITH to Fort McHenry.

All is quiet hereabout. The Sixth Regiment, New-York, Col. PINCKNEY, still occupy the fortifications on the North bank of the Severn River, while the Thirteenth Regiment occupies the Naval Academy grounds.

Telegraphic communication has been opened between Washington and Alexandria. The line is in charge of the Government.

THE PIRATES AT WORK.

BOSTON, Monday, May 27.

The brig *Elisha Doane*, of Boston, Capt. LORING, arrived to-day from Salletta River, Georgia. She reports that she was captured by a privateer schooner and taken to Brunswick, where, after eight days detention, Gov. BROWN ordered her release.

Capt. LORING reports the schooner *Hume* as a prize to the rebels.

WOULDN'T DO FOR REBELS.

The following item we find in the Washington *Republican* of Monday:

"Capt. WADDELL, of the Massachusetts Regiment, reports that several men arrived at Alexandria yesterday, having been drummed out of the Southern army for refusing to obey orders. They are originally from Rhode Island and Massachusetts and had been impressed into service while living in the South. They report that there are over twenty thousand troops within twenty-five miles of Alexandria. Many of the Massachusetts men recognized them as being old acquaintances."

NEW-YORK AND GEORGIA—INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, May 13, 1861.

To His Excellency E. D. Morgan, Governor of the State of New-York:

SIR: By proclamation dated 26th day of April last, JOSEPH E. BROWN, Governor of the State of Georgia, sets forth and declares that property of the citizens of Georgia, whenever found within the limits of the Anti-Slavery States, in which the said Governor includes the State of New-York, is seized, and forcibly taken from its owners.

And Gov. BROWN further forbids and refuses to allow the citizens of Georgia, to pay their indebtedness, of whatever kinds or nature, to any citizens of this State, but invites them to pay the same into the Treasury of the State of Georgia, in any funds bankable in Augusta or Savannah, and to receive therefor a certificate of sums so deposited.

We now, as officers of Banks in the City of New-York, doing business with banks, bankers and merchants of Georgia and other States, known as the Confederate States of America, now in revolt against the Government of the United States, deem it proper to apprise Your Excellency that we do distinctly deny the truth of the statements so made by the said Governor of the State of Georgia.

The Banks of this City have paid, and continue to pay in every case, all drafts against funds deposited, whether by Southern, Western or Northern Banks, bankers, or other dealers, and any statement or allegation to the contrary is wholly unfounded.

JNO. A. STEVENS,
President of Bank of Commerce, New-York.
GEO. S. COE,
President of the American Exchange Bank.
JAS. GALLATIN, President of National Bank.
JNO. J. CRANE, President of Bank of Republic.
G. D. ANGELIS,
Cashier of Mechanics' Bank, New York.
JAS. M. MORRISON,
President of Manhattan Bank.
J. E. WILLIAMS,
President of Metropolitan Bank.

REPLY OF GOVERNOR MORGAN.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, May 18, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your communication of the 13th inst., formally denying the truth of the statements made by Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, in his proclamation of the 26th ult.

You affirm that "the banks of the City of New-York have paid, and continue to pay, in every case, all drafts against funds deposited, whether by Southern, Western or Northern banks, bankers and dealers, and that any statement or allegation to the contrary is wholly unfounded." This course I believe to be emphatically in consonance with the sentiment of the commercial and business classes throughout this State.

The sterling uprightness of the bankers of the City of New-York is widely known. Their sensitiveness is, therefore, natural under the circumstances, and it is but proper that they should meet, with a prompt and broad denial, the loose and ill founded assertions of his Excellency, the Governor of Georgia, so far as they affect them.

The position taken by you, that business obligations must be respected as well now as in ordinary times, should command the respect of rebel as well as of loyal States. Rebellion affords neither at the North or South an excuse for repudiation by individuals or corporations; and when the excitements which now disturb the country shall have been allayed, no one will have the courage to plead it as a reason for disregarding his obligations.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully yours,
E. D. MORGAN.

To JOHN A. STEVENS, Esq., President Bank of Commerce, GEORGE S. COE, President of the American Exchange Bank, and others.

THE MISSOURI VOLUNTEER FUND.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 27, 1861.

Total subscription to Missouri Volunteer Fund to date:

Royal Phelps	$500	E. W. Coleman	$25
August Belmont	100	Cash	1
Tiffany & Co.	25	V. Mayer	5
Peter Cooper	25	Fred. Mayer	10
Samuel Wetmore	100	Galwey, Cassedo & Teller	37
Sherman & Romaine	400	E. Thorne	50
Meigs & Greenleaf	100	J. Hyde, Jr	25
Chas. B. Moore	50	S. & C. H. Isham	50
W. H. H. Moore	50	T. Frasir, Bro. & Co.	50
J. D. Jones	100	Corse, Pratt & Co.	50
Davis, Morris & Co.	25	Wm. B. Isham & Gallup	50
Jno. Jewett & Sons	25	Hoyt Bros	50
Jas. L. Morgan & Co.	25	Robertson & Butman	50
H. & F. W. Meyer	25	Bulkley & Lapham	50
Masury & Whiton	25	Young, Schultz & Co.	50
Reynolds, Devoe & Pratt	25	Mattison & McCoy	50
C. H. Marshall	25	Geo. Palen & Co.	50
Wm. Orton	25	A. Healey & Co.	50
Port Wardens, through C. H. Bramhall, Treasurer	[illegible]	Wm. P. Miller	50
Jno. P. Crane	50	M. Armstrong & Sons	50
R. Gosman	25	Kesse & Pearsall	25
G. W. Berrian	50	Thos. Smull	50
F. G. Shaw	100	Wm. H. Hopple	50
Wm. Underhill	25	Ambrose K. Ely	50
Goodhue & Co.	100	Van Wagenen & Tuttle	25
Jas. Renwicks	[illegible]	Wm. Sherwood & Co.	25
Cash	5	C. G. Gunther	25
Hiram Barney	50	W. H. Peckham	100
A. Cokino & Co.	15	Citizen U. S. A.	1
F. A. Conkling	50	R. W. Ropes & Co.	25
Cash, I. M.	5	West. Trans. Co.	100
Smith	1	Geo. Griswold, Jr.	500
J. F. Butterworth	100	J. N. A. Griswold	500
Cash	10	Mr. Aspinwall, Mr Whitewright, Mr. Hoadley, Com.	500
W. L. Tyson	5		
Henry Lawrence	100		
Archer & Bull	100	Pierson & Co.	25
Geo. L. Heuser	50	Haight, Halsey & Co.	25
Benj. D. Dicks	50	James Meinell	250
E. Charlier	20		
Total			$6,167

Additional contributions solicited.

ISAAC SHERMAN, Treasurer.
No. 1 Hanover square.
SIGISMUND KAUFMAN,
No. 39 Nassau-st.
G. W. BLUNT, No. 179 Water-street.

THE ELEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 27.

The Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment arrived here to-day from Westchester, and immediately left for the South. Their supposed destination is Havre-de-Grace.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

DEPARTURE OF THE TWENTIETH REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEERS (FIRST GERMAN RIFLES.)

Until quite late on Sunday afternoon, the German Rifle Regiment, lately quartered at Palace Garden, were not sure when or how they were to leave New-York. The order came, however, for their march upon the morrow, and gladly they prepared for active service. From the moment they knew they were going, up to turning in time, the busy work of preparation never ceased. So active were the men, and under such excellent direction, that comparatively little was left to be done in the morning; and plenty of leisure was thereby secured for bidding farewell to relatives and friends, and for general relaxation and enjoyment.

With the exception of their regular early parade, they devoted nearly the whole of yesterday to social and convivial delights, and certainly managed to carry off the usually painful duty of parting with all they held most dear in about the most sensible and soldierlike manner we have yet seen. They were, so to speak, a regiment of Teutonic Mark Tapleys—jolly to an extent that dried up wives' and children's tears, and that made an outsider wonder whether it were not a pleasure excursion to Jones' Wood, instead of the perilous field of war to which they were so joyously hastening. They sang songs; wonderful choruses suggested by anything that might chance to be transpiring. If it threatened rain, (as it did several times—coming down, too, with a vengeance, as well as thundering,) they became melodiously defiant towards the elements. If they were ordered to "fall in," they obeyed the command literally, and at the same time fell into appropriate harmony upon some military theme. In short, their tendency towards the execution of inspiring staves was irrepressible, and did much to keep up their own spirits and divert the melancholy tendencies of their visitors and families. When the time came to form companies and march into line on Fourteenth-street, ready for starting, they did it sing-ing; and little spasms of vocalism would burst forth, at intervals, even when they had formed and were waiting for the final word that was to send them forth from all the pleasant associations that the piping times of peace had taught them how to prize. It is true there was weeping. Not all the men had dry eyes; and the women (poor souls!) had to yield at last to the peculiar weakness of their sex. And how strange it is; the more homely a woman is, the stronger seem to be her feelings at a time like this. Perhaps pretty women find some kind of staple consolation in the consciousness of charms that can be relied upon to always find them substitutes for the employment of affection.

The regiment was formed and eventually got off with uncommon celerity; so immediate manifestations of grief were wisely shortened. There were no speeches—no nonsense of any kind. In twenty minutes or so, from the time of forming, the Colonel was at the head of his command, the signal was given, and the Twentieth was on the move towards Broadway. First came a line of police, followed by a large delegation of friendly Sängerbunds and Turnvereins; then the Pioneers, a splendid body of handicraftsmen, all equipped with India-rubber aprons, axes, hatchets, knives, and the other paraphernalia of their particular arm; following them, the drummers and buglers, and the band—a well chosen troop of musicians, who have volunteered for the war, and then the Regiment itself—Col. BLENKER, his Lieutenant-Colonel and Quartermaster mounted in front. Major LUTZ was also on horseback, at the head of the second battalion. The Regiment marched some 800 strong, all uniformed and in good condition; but only the sergeants and corporals had rifles, and not more than 200 rank and file were provided with muskets. There were no cartridge boxes, but about 3,000 rounds of ammunition had been served out and disposed of somewhere. The artillery corps was also minus its howitzers; yet these drawbacks could not subdue the jovial spirits nor destroy the martial bearing of the men.

The regiment debouched from Fourteenth street on to Broadway, along which thoroughfare their progress was a continuous ovation. Down Broadway they went to Courtlandt street, and thence to the ferry, which was to convey them to the cars on the New Jersey side. They departed with the good wishes of the whole community, leaving the universal impression that they will bravely do their duty, and make a brilliant mark upon the military history of the day.

The officers of the Twentieth are as follows:

Colonel, Louis Blenker; Lieutenant-Colonel, Julius Stahel; Major, Andrew Lutz; Quartermaster, D. Schultze; Adjutant, Drschack. Company A—Captain Hammerstein, First Lieutenant Matzaun; Second Lieutenant G. Struve. Company B—Captain Bocorni, First Lieutenant Mengersen, Second Lieutenant Henkel. Company C—Captain Stumpf, First Lieutenant Herzberg, Second Lieutenant Claus. Company D—Captain Rust, First Lieutenant Kerner, Second Lieutenant Thenerkauf. Company E—Captain Forstner, First Lieutenant Kuchenbacker, Second Lieutenant Schultz. Company F—Captain Gellman, First Lieutenant Coburger, Second Lieutenant Baum. Company G—Captain Thum, First Lieutenant Geiger, Second Lieutenant Bossart. Company H—Captain Kron, First Lieutenant Engels, Second Lieutenant Pauls. Company I—Captain Hedterich, First Lieutenant Moller, Second Lieutenant Brabot. Company K—Captain Wutschell, First Lieutenant Schuumacker, Second Lieutenant Weil.

There are 1,046 men in the regiment, all told, but those that did not go wait to be equipped, and will probably be sent off on Saturday. The officers all equipped themselves at their own individual expense.

Company K is the artillery corps before mentioned, and its captain (WUTSCHELL) has had considerable experience in the Austrian army. Col. BLENKER has had a thorough military education, and has served in Greece, seeing there a great deal of active service. He also fought with distinction throughout the German Revolution of 1848. Lieut.-Col. STAHEL is a Hungarian, and was in the Austrian army, which he left to fight the battles of his native land under KOSSUTH and GEORGEY. He bears the scars of many a hot contested field upon his person. Several of the captains and subalterns have likewise borne the brunt of actual war, and many of the men are European veterans.

The medical staff of the Twentieth is especially strong, and the fullest provision has been made for the care of the sick and wounded. They have their own ambulances, and great store of physic, lint, and the like necessaries.

Among the incidents of the day connected with the departure, it ought to be mentioned that one of the soldiers was in the morning united in the bonds of matrimony to the girl he was going to leave behind him. The soldier is GUSTAVUS A. PAULE, and CHARLOTTE MEYER was the name of his betrothed. Mayor WOOD was the performer of the interesting ceremony.

AN APPEAL FOR THE GARIBALDI GUARD.

This regiment did not leave yesterday, as was expected. To-day, however, at one o'clock, P. M., it will start. The subjoined cards have been handed to us for publication

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1861.

To the Public:

The Garibaldi Guard departs for the seat of war. Thus our heartiest wishes are being realized—the wishes to fight for American freedom.

To equip regiments to completion is certainly a heavy charge on the purses of our citizens, and with liberal contributions our Garibaldi Guard has received frequent proofs of sympathy and patriotism; but on the eve of departure we see yet many wants and necessary comforts to be supplied.

Adjutant RICE detailed with twelve men for duty at the dépôt, is authorized to receive any further supplies for equipment and stores, at our head-quarters, Nos 594 and 596 Broadway, and will acknowledge most gratefully in the name of the Garibaldi Guard.

D'UTASSY, Colonel Commanding.

HEAD-QUARTERS GARIBALDI GUARD,
Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway,
NEW YORK, May 27, 1861.

Messrs. ALEXANDER BLISS and FRANCIS A. STOUT are hereby authorized to receive contributions in money, clothing, materials, &c., for my Regiment. They know its wants, and will see that whatever is given is applied in the most effective manner, in completing the equipment of the Garibaldi Guard.

FRED. GEORGE D'UTASSY,
Colonel Commanding.

The Garibaldi Guard is composed of Foreigners, a very large proportion of whom have seen service. It is commanded by Col. D'UTASSY, an experienced and able officer, who has served, as well as most of the other officers, in the wars of Hungary, Italy, or the Crimea.

The regiment is under orders to go to Washington at the earliest possible moment. It stands in great need of many essential articles.

We invite contributions of money, which may be sent to either of the undersigned. Donations of clothing and materials may be sent to the Head-quarters of the Regiment, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway.

Ladies willing to lend their aid in making up clothing, &c., will learn how their assistance may be made most effective, by applying to Mrs. RIDLEY WATTS, No. 27 East Twentieth-street.

ALEXANDER BLISS,
No. 17 West Twenty first-street.
FRANCIS A. STOUT,
No. 93 Ninth-street.

At 1 o'clock precisely the regiment will form on Lafayette-place, right resting on Fourth-street. After the presentation of a flag to the Swiss company, the line of march will be taken, down Fourth-street to the Bowery, thence down the Bowery to Bond-street, down Bond to Broadway, up Broadway to Fourteenth-street, down Fourteenth to the Fifth avenue, up Fifth-avenue to Twenty first street, then to Broadway, and up Twentieth street to Fifth-avenue, down Fifth-avenue to Washington Parade Ground, then up Waverly-place to Broadway, and down to the City Hall; from thence to Jersey City Ferry, *via* Cortlandt street.

QUARTERS AND ENCAMPMENTS OF VOLUNTEERS.

Reg.
3—Col. Townsend, Camp Anderson.
4—Col. Taylor, Central Park Arsenal.
6—Col. Wilson, Quarantine.
9—Col. R. C. Hawkins, Riker's Island.
10—Col. Waters McChesney, Sandy Hook.
15—Col. McLeod Murphy, Fort Schuyler.
17—Col. H. S. Lansing, Park Barracks.
20—Col. Max Weber, Turtle Bay Park.
25—Col. James P. Kenyon, Quarantine.
29—Col. Von Steinwehr, Conrad Park.
31—Col. Pratt, Park Barracks.
34—Col. Mathewson, Camp Yates, Staten Island.
38—Col. J. H. H. Ward, East New-York.
Naval Brigade, Col. Bartlett, Camp Ironsides, Staten Island.
Excelsior Brigade, Gen. Sickles, Red House, Harlem.
Empire City Regiment, Col. Sheehan, No. 591 Broadway.
Seventy-fifth Rifles, Col. McCunn, Ninetieth-street, North River.
Anderson Zouaves, Col. Riker, Union-square.
British Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. Torre, Houston-street, near Crosby.
President Guards, Col. Goodwin, Beekman, near Nassau.
Imperial Zouaves, Col. Merritt, Broadway, near Prince.
Washington Volunteers, Col. Innes, Forty-ninth-street, N. R.
Second Regiment, Fire Zouaves, head-quarters Fifth Ward Hotel.
Garibaldi Guard, Col D'Utassey, No. 600 Broadway.
Mozart Regiment, Col. Cocks, Elm Park.
Tammany Regiment, Col. Kenneoy, Tammany Hall.

DEPARTURE OF THE NINTH REGIMENT.

This Regiment, much to the delight of its members, started last evening for Washington. The fore part of yesterday was a busy day at the various armories belonging to the different companies. Men were receiving haversacks, water-bottles, cartouch-boxes, and other equipments necessary for a military campaign. As the hour for falling into line on Fourteenth-street drew nigh, the excitement became intense; mothers, wives and sweethearts were crying, and trying to stifle their sobs in their pocket handkerchiefs; fathers were looking a long way before them, striving to check the tear their manhood was ashamed of.

Shortly after three, the various companies began to take up their position on Fourteenth-street, between University-place and Fifth-avenue. The windows and balconies were crowded with gaily dressed ladies, who added much to the brilliancy of the scene. After some little delay, Adjutant COPPINGER having received the report of the First Sergeants with regard to the kits of each man in their respective companies, the order to fall in was given, and after the lines had been inspected, the word "march" was uttered, and the Regiment was in motion.

On its way down Broadway it was received with every demonstration of enthusiasm; ladies waved their handkerchiefs, men waved their hats and cheered vociferously, pistols were fired, flags were waved from the various balconies and windows on the route, kind wishes and heartfelt prayers were uttered on all sides. Arriving at the Jersey City Railroad Dépôt, at about 7 o'clock, they took a special train of cars and started for Washington.

This regiment numbers about 900 men, commissioned and non-commissioned officers inclusive. At present none of the men are armed, but will be as soon as they arrive at the Capitol. The uniform is of dark blue, faced with red, and cap of the same color. The following is a list of the officers:

Colonel, J. W. Stiles; Lieutenant Colonel, W. H. Halleck; Major, E. L. Stone; Adjutant, J. B. Coppinger; Surgeon, J. W. Fisher; Quartermaster, Alex. Henriques; Chaplain, Rev. Mr Phillips; Commissary, H. L. Stevens; Assistant Quartermaster, A. L. Squires. Company A—Captain, J. J. Morrison; First Lieutenant, John Dalrymple; Second Lieutenant, E. B. Andrews. Company B—Captain, John Deppeler; First Lieutenant, Louis Bellows; Second Lieutenant, Frederick Guyer. Company C—Lieutenant Provost commanding; Second Lieutenant, E. H. Muller. Company D—Captain, J. W. Davis; First Lieutenant, F. Van Buren; Second Lieutenant, J. W. Field. Company E—Captain, Henry C. Smith; First Lieutenant, Henry Brooks; Second Lieutenant T. Galbraith. Company F—Captain, Allen Rutherford; First Lieutenant, G. W. Braind; Second Lieutenant, vacant. Company G—Captain, Wm. Atterbury; First Lieutenant, W. Hendrickson; Second Lieutenant, Joseph Wickham. Company H—Captain, F. E. Tuthill; First Lieutenant, ——. Dockman; Second Lieutenant, J. Tuthill.

The artillery corps attached to this regiment did not leave yesterday, owing to the fact of their battery not being in readiness. Next Monday they expect to be *en route* to join their comrades. The corps is officered as follows: First-Lieutenant—H. V. CRAMER; Second Lieutenant—EUGENE DURNIN; Third-Lieutenant—JOHN DOLAN.

THE SONS OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

At a meeting of the Sons of New Hampshire, held May 26, upon the arrival of the N. H. Regiment at the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Dépôt, on motion of CHARLES L. FROST, Esq., Mr. ANDREW A. PETERSON was called to the Chair, and Mr. JOHN P. MARCH was appointed Secretary. Mr. FROST addressed the meeting, stating that a desire had been manifested to form a Committee of the Sons of New Hampshire for the general purpose of aid and comfort to our troops now in the field, and for the reception of those who may hereafter pass through New York. Mr. FROST introduced Dr. W. M. CHAMBERLAIN, who offered the following resolution:

Whereas, The First Regiment of New-Hampshire Volunteers is about to proceed to the seat of war; and,

Whereas, In the contingency of a general engagement, or prevailing epidemic, many of our brave soldiers may be disabled and invalid thereby, requiring aid and comfort from all who feel an interest in them; and

Whereas, It is not improbable that the invalid soldiers of the regiment may be from time to time in New-York, on their return homeward, therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee, to be styled a Committee of Aid and Correspondence, be appointed, whose duty it shall be, as circumstances may require and permit, to maintain communications between the officers and men of our New-Hampshire regiment, or regiments, and their friends in New-York and at home; and to do whatsoever may be in their power for the comfort of our troops, the interests of humanity, and the honor of the Old Granite State.

The following gentlemen were designated by the Chair to constitute this Committee: Robert Coloy, New-London; W. M. Chamberlain, Hanover; John P. March, Rochester; Charles E. Soule, Exeter; Levi P. Morton, Bristol; George E. Meudun, Portsmouth; L. L. Britton, Oxford; George H. Moore, Concord; John L. Hanson, Dover.

Addresses were made by H. B. PERKINS, Esq., and Judge PEABODY. The Sons of New-Hampshire then united in singing "America," "The Star Spangled Banner," and "Old Hundred." On motion of Mr. RALPH C. CUTTER, the Committee were instructed to devise a plan for the more permanent organization of the Sons of New Hampshire. The meeting then adjourned.

JOHN P. MARCH, Secretary.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

The following is a list of the regiments aided more or less by the Committee: the Seventy first, Twelfth, Sixth, Eighth, Sixty-ninth, Fifth and Second Regiments New-York State Militia, now in Washington; the Ninth, Seventy-ninth, Fifty-fifth Militia and Garibaldi Guards, Ninth Volunteers, Twentieth Volunteers and Eighth Volunteers ready to go; the First, Seventh and Fifth Volunteers, at or near Fortress Monroe; the Thirteenth, Twenty-eighth and Fourteenth Regiments of Brooklyn, and the Twentieth of Ulster County—making in all twenty two regiments. Judge PIERREPONT presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Committee tender their warmest thanks to Hon. JOHN A. DIX, for the prompt, efficient, courteous and patriotic discharge of his arduous duties as Chairman of this Committee; that while we deeply regret his resignation and the consequent loss of his counsels, we nevertheless rejoice ourselves, and congratulate the Government, that the services of Maj.-Gen. DIX have been secured in the army for the defense of the integrity, the glory and the liberties of our country.

Resolved, That in Gen. DIX we recognize a patriot worthy of his patriot sires. That we desire to express our confidence in the eminent ability and fitness of Gen. DIX to fill the high command to which he has been called, and that there will go with him to the field of conflict the pride, the hopes, the sympathies and the prayers of every member of this Committee.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the Chairman and Secretary of this Committee, be presented to Gen. DIX.

SCOTT LIFE GUARD.

The old arsenal will be vacated by the Scott Life Guard soon, as they have received orders yesterday to make arrangements as speedily as possible for a transfer to Fort Monroe. Knapsacks and camp-equipments will be supplied to-day, and the officers hope to have everything in readiness to depart to-morrow or Wednesday. The roll, which shows a force of 800 men, will be open for recruits till the day of departure. Last week, the personal friends of Col. TAYLOR and Adjutant HENRIQUE presented each of those officers with a magnificent sword. The following list of the officers was taken from the Adjutant's journal:

Colonel, Alfred W. Taylor; Lieutenant-Colonel, J. D. MacGregor; Major, Wm. Jamison; Adjutant, W. H. Henrique; Quartermaster, J. M. Baylis; Surgeon, E. W. Wainright; Assistant-Surgeon, George N. Lovejoy; Chaplain, Rev. John R. Adams. Co. A—Captain, J. Henriques; First Lieutenant, Ed. G. Konske; Ensign, J. Murphy. Co. B—Captain, J. S. Downs; First Lieutenant, F. J. Fogarty; Ensign, J. E. Thornton. Co. C—Captain, J. Mooney; First Lieutenant, H. Rosco; Ensign, ——. Co. D—Captain, Charles W. Kruger; First Lieutenant, J. Smith; Ensign, C. Schaffer. Co. E—Captain, W. B. Parisen; First Lieutenant, W. Moulton; Ensign, J. Wayne. Co. F—Captain, J. J. H. Camp; First Lieutenant, J. McDonald; Ensign, W. B. Bosworth. Co. G—Captain, J. B. Brannames; First Lieutenant, W. Seaton, Jr.; Ensign, J. Parker. Co. H—Captain, John Quinn; First Lieutenant, J. L. Metcalf; Ensign, B. Bowers. Co. I—Captain, J. B. Horstain; First Lieutenant, W. Walsh; Ensign, G. W. Godfrey. Co. K—Captain, A. J. Constantine; First Lieutenant, C. W. Rodman; Ensign, L. F. Hepburn.

COL. J. MCLEOD MURPHY'S REGIMENT AT FORT SCHUYLER.

The transfer of the regiment of Sappers and Miners of Col. J. MCLEOD MURPHY to Fort Schuyler has greatly improved the condition of the force, and the best of feeling now pervades the whole encampment. Under these auspices the regiment will now soon take on the form and character of a well-ordered corps, and will be ready as soon as wanted by the Government. On Saturday evening, a somewhat unpleasant episode occurred. One of the men, while under the influence of liquor at their far-famed quarters, assaulted one of the officers. He was tried and sentenced to one week's confinement in the casemates on bread and water. The reading of the sentence was a very impressive scene, the delinquent fully acquiescing in its justice, and promising to submit cheerfully to the infliction. Ex-Justice WELSH is acting Paymaster of the Regiment. They were reviewed yesterday by Vice-President HAMLIN.

THE PAY OF THE TROOPS.

Each regiment accepted by the State will be paid for services up to the time of its acceptance by the United States, as soon as the proper returns are made to the Paymaster-General. Each Colonel should immediately appoint an active and energetic Paymaster, who should execute a bond, to be approved by the Governor and filed in the office of the Comptroller.

The Captains of companies are to make duplicate returns to the Colonel, and the Colonel to the Adjutant-General and Paymaster-General, when the money will be immediately paid to the Paymaster, and by him to the troops. All necessary blanks and instructions can be obtained by application to Paymaster-General VAN BUREN, No. 237 Broadway, Room No. 11.

TURNER REGIMENT.

This Regiment, at Turtle Bay Brewery, received, Saturday, a large supply of shoes, stockings and flannels. All the men are neatly uniformed, but remain unprovided with arms.

DE KALB REGIMENT.

Yorkville Park continues to be occupied by this Regiment. To-day they will probably receive their uniforms, which consist of dark green coats, with small standing-collars, and black bands, gray pants, with narrow red stripes, and gray caps with green facings. The corps musters 800 men, and 200 more are wanted to make up the United States standard.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

The Thirty-sixth Regiment, Col. INNES, has just been filled up by the adhesion of five full companies of the British Volunteers, and, to-day, they take possession of the barracks in Johnson's Brewery, (foot of Forty ninth street,) where Col. KERRIGAN'S Rangers have been lately quartered.

ENCAMPMENT AT ELM PARK.

The extensive barracking accommodations afforded by Conrad's Hotel, at Elm Park, are not much more than sufficient to contain the two regiments now quartered there. These regiments are Col. MCCUNN'S Seventy-fifth Irish Rifles, (the regiment formed from the superfluous recruits to the Sixty-ninth,) and Col. COCKS' Mozart (late "Constitution") Guard. Both corps are well looked after and provided for, and are active in the practice of their military education.

THE KERRIGAN ZOUAVES.

Col. KERRIGAN'S Regiment, yesterday, deserted their commodious quarters at Johnson's Brewery, foot of Forty-ninth-street, North River, yesterday morning, and betook themselves to Staten Island, where they are now encamped on the ground vacated last Saturday, by the First New-York Volunteers. The Kerrigan Zouaves seemed highly delighted with the change.

THE CALEDONIANS.

The order to appear at the Mercer House this morning at 7 o'clock, is countermanded. It is requested that the members will meet there this afternoon instead.

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

The Highland Guard will leave for the Capitol to-day. Colonel CAMERON, brother of General SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War, will assume the command. General EWEN accompanies this regiment. Mrs. General EWEN will present to this *corps* previous to its departure, a handsome flag, on which is emblazoned the thistle.

MOZART REGIMENT.

This Regiment will go into quarters on Riker's Island on Wednesday. It is expected that the numerical strength will be 1,040.

THE PARK BARRACKS.

The Seventy-first Regiment, Col. LANSING, have nine companies quartered here, and one in Duane-street. The Thirty first Regiment, Col. PRATT, are also quartered here. Eight companies were mustered into the United States service yesterday, by Capt HAZMAN. The other two will be mustered in to-day. The Polish Legion have been incorporated with this regiment.

FIFTEENTH CANNAUGHT RANGERS (LATE THE THIRTY-SEVENTH.)

The following staff officers were elected yesterday for this regiment: JOHN H. MCCUNN as Colonel; JOHN BURKE as Lieutenant-Colonel, and DAVID C. MINTON as Major.

MILITARY MATTERS IN BROOKLYN.

SUPPLIES FOR BROOKLYN REGIMENTS.

BROOKLYN, Monday, May 27, 1861.

I have reported to me for Twenty-eighth and Thirteenth Regiments the following donations:

Three boxes hospital stores and clothing, furnished by ladies of Christ Church, South Brooklyn; April 27, May 15, May 16.

One hundred flannel shirts, 10 pairs woolen socks, from Second Unitarian Society.

Forty-eight flannel shirts, 6 pairs woolen socks, 5 dressing gowns, 7 pairs drawers, 15 shirts and bed-gowns, 2 pairs carpet shoes, (for Hospital,) from Pilgrim Church.

Five dozen pair of woolen socks, from Col. JESSE C. SMITH.

Fifty-one gray flannel shirts, 60 pair half hose, 60 handkerchiefs, from South Second-street Presbyterian Church, Rev. J. D. WELLS.

Thirty Havelocks, 18 pairs drawers, 1 jacket, 9 shirts, books and papers, from Ladies' Central Baptist Church.

Mr. WEIBER and others have undertaken to furnish 600 Havelocks for the Twenty-eighth.

Ladies of Flatbush are furnishing 1,000 Havelocks for the Thirteenth, and have sent a box of shirts, &c., for the Twenty-eighth.

Gray flannel drawers are wanted for the Twenty-eighth and Thirteenth.

This notice is given to inform the patriotic of the state of supplies.

No more Havelocks are wanted.

PHILIP S. CROOKE,
Brigadier-General Fifth Brigade,
No 347 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

SEVENTIETH REGIMENT.

The Cavalry Corps of the Seventieth Regiment, commanded by Col. SAMUEL GRAHAM, will drill at East New-York, on Thursday next, and the artillery at the same place, on Thursday, June 6. This corps has a battery of twelve guns, six of which are now being rifled at private expense.

PATRIOTISM IN THE AMERICAN BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY.

The anniversary session of this Society was opened yesterday morning, in the Strong-place Baptist Church, Vice-President PHELPS in the chair. Rev. Dr. FULLER opened the proceedings with prayer, in which he asked the Divine blessing upon the present Administration, Gen. SCOTT, and the army now engaged in upholding the flag of the Union. The annual report was presented, in which occurs the following passage in reference to the present state of the country:

"With a mysterious wand He has touched the great heart of a free North, and as a result we see patriotic feeling, as a mighty ocean, surging the entire land. We were not conscious of its existence, but the occasion, or God through the occasion, has called it forth. This master passion of the American heart is leading hundreds of thousands to willingly lay themselves on the altar of their country's defence. And our prayers shall go with them. And we cannot but hope that the yet pent up enthusiasm of thousands upon thousands of Christian patriots will find vent in increased efforts and sacrifices in behalf of the religious condition of our beloved land. He is indeed a patriot who seeks by all that is in him not only to defend his country from the traitor's assault, but also to fill it with truth and righteousness, in a word to make it Emanuel's land. May we not hope that the trials of the year will bring to light many, very many such patriots. If men wish to make sacrifices for Him who gave himself for them, the present is preëminently the time for their last and largest offerings."

The total receipts for the year amounted to $84,-763 01; 26,000 books and 400 000 pages of tracts have been circulated; 4,000 sermons have been preached, and 1,800 prayer meetings held; 19 churches and 34 Sunday schools were organized, and 527 converts were baptized by colporteurs.

MEETING OF THE RELIEF COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the Common Council Relief Committee was held last evening, Hon. F. ODELL in the chair.

The Finance Committee reported that $8,575 50 had been paid for the relief of females and children, of which sum about one half had been paid to the families of members of New-York City Regiments.

The Secretary read a communication from the New York Relief Committee, stating that they cannot pay anything for the relief of soldiers' families residing in Brooklyn. On motion of Mr. ROWE, a special committee was appointed to urge upon the New-York Common Council the necessity of assisting the families of soldiers in New York regiments residing in Brooklyn.

The Committee adjourned for one week.

Board of Aldermen.

TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR THE SICKLES' BRIGADE—THE CITY PAINTING—POWER OF REMITTING TAXES.

The Board of Aldermen last evening, had barely a quorum—Messrs. BOOLE, ALLEN, TOUMEY, DAYTON, FROMENT, FREAR, HENRY and SMITH being the only members present at the organization of the Board.

A resolution was presented by Ald. TOUMEY, directing the Union Defence Committee to pay out of the unexpended balance of the Million Defence Fund the sum of $12,000 for subsistence, quarters, clothing, blankets, &c., furnished to the brigade of volunteers commanded by Brigadier-General SICKLES.

Ald. FREAR stated that application had been made to the Union Defence Committee, and the money had been refused.

A communication was received from Gen. SICKLES, stating that since his regiments had been received by the President, the Union Defence Committee had ceased contributing to their support, without giving him due notice, so that he had incurred expense which, without action of the Board, he was unable to pay.

Ald. TOUMEY'S resolution was adopted, Messrs. ALLEN and FREAR alone voting in the negative.

A resolution was adopted, calling upon the Comptroller to report as to the expenses of City printing and advertising for the past year, and as to whether there has been an increase over the previous year.

A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel, expressing the opinion that the Common Council has no power to remit taxes, and that such power is resident with the Supervisors, who alone have the power to levy taxes.

Alderman CHIPP offered a resolution that the New-York *Day Book* be discontinued as a Corporation paper which was carried *nem. con.*

The Board adjourned to Thursday evening.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 27.—*In steamship Etna, from Liverpool*—G. W. Bruen, bearer of dispatches; Mr. and Mrs. John Remington, Mr. and Mrs Edwards, Mrs. Mucsell, Miss Maria Evans, Miss Evans, Miss Morris, Miss Mary Dramsfield, Wm. H. Busteed, Mr. Shepherdson, Geo. Addison, C. Oadlin, Messrs. Fairlamb, Wheeler, Butler, Andrews, Blancard, Atkins, Pym, Sudcards, Hooper, Mulligan, Graham McPike, Best, Scott, La Mare, Haseltine, Dr. Thompson, Capt. G. B. Aimy, and 262 steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 33 | Sun sets..... 7 22 | Moon rises..11 18

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 10 52 | Gov. Island...11 41 | Hell Gate... 1 03

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, May 27.

Cleared.

Barks Laura Russ, Shute, Zaza, C. & E. J. Peters; W. W. Bridge, Lane, Havana, Brett, Son & Co.; Wursata, Pecker, Rotterdam; J. A. Nichols, Nichols, Gloucester, R. P. Buck & Co.

Brigs Trindala, Kelen, Boston, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Andes, Merryman, Portland; D. Renzin, Voss, Cork and a market, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners Sea Ranger, Hinckley, Baltimore; R. B. Somner, Taylor, Newburyport, Merrill & Abbott; Priscilla, Crowther, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; May Susan, Clear, Harbor Island; Cham, Crowell, St. Johns, N. F., Gordon, Bruce & McAuliff; S. Tabor, Cooke, Marseilles, Moore & Henry; H. B Squires, Squires, Providence, H. Underwood.

Arrived.

Steamship Etna, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool 15th, and Queenstown 16th, at 4½ P. M., with mdse. and 294 passengers to J. G. Dale, 18th, off Bell Buoy, passed Am. ships Great Western, W. F. Storer, and Albert Gallatin, and Br. ship Pride of Canada, bound up. May 23, lat. 49, lon. 49 to 50 30, passed a large number of icebergs; no field ice. 23d, 8 P. M., landed dispatches at Cape Race. Has $1,560 000 on freight.

Steamer Wamsutta, Arey, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to master.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer H. Burden, Loper, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Liverpool, Kearney, London and Isle of Wight April 28, with mdse. and 170 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. In lat 46, lon. 47 50, passed large quantities of field and several large icebergs.

Ship Marian, (Ham.,) Groenmann, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Ship J. H. Ryerson, Strong, Liverpool 33 ds., with coal to J. & N. Smith & Co.

Brig Mary (of Baltimore,) Wilson, Rio Janeiro April 7, with coffee to master. Sld in co. with barks Justina, and Wheatland, of Baltimore. April 28, lat. 6 51 S., lon. 34 40, signalized a bark, steering S., showing a signal with white and blue perpendicular stripes.

Brig Eliza Ann, (of Bluehill,) Herrick, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar to Thompson & Hunter. Sld. in co. with bark B. Fountain and brig Mira N. Holt, for New-York.

Brig Pedro Sanchez Dolz, Fickett, Arecibo, P. R., May 12, with sugar, &c., to Peck & Church. May 20, lat. 35 20, lon. 74, saw a steam brig steering S.

Brig Anna, (Br., of Sunderland,) Gray, Cork April 12 in ballast to order. Was bound into Hampton Roads for orders, and ordered off.

Brig Lucy Heywood, (of Bangor,) Stone, Messina April 3, passed Gibraltar 17th, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Vessel to T. H. Sanford.

Brig Atlantic, (of New Haven,) Hotchkiss, Port Spain, Trinidad, May 12, in ballast to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven.

Brig Storm Nymph, (Br., of Liverpool, N. S.,) McLeod, Arroyo, P. R. May 8 with sugar to order.

Brig Berenda, Biggins, Newport 12 hours, in ballast, for Port Ewen.

Schr. Haxall, Moss, Richmond 2 ds., with tobacco. Was taken a prize at Hampton Roads for attempting to run the blockade. Is in charge of Mr. M. A. Warren, of U. S. frigate Minnesota.

Schr. Venloo, (of Bangor) Closson, Arecibo, P. R., May 11, with sugar, &c., to Brett, Son & Co. Sld in co. with brig Pedro Sanchez Dolz, Fickett for New-York.

Schr. George Davis, Terry, Savannah 7 ds., with lumber to Dunham & Dimon.

Schr. Caroline Albert (Port.,) Delgardo, Oporto 35 ds., with wine, &c., to L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Schr. Passport, (of Jonesport,) Kawkins, Palermo April 4, passed Gibraltar 13th, with fruit to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. S. S. Harding, (Br.) Morris, Lingan, C. B., 9 ds., with coal to Manhattan Gas Company.

Schr. Gretna, (of Calais,) Haggerty, St. Andrews, 9 ds., with lumber to H. J. & C. A. De Wolff.

Schr. Vapor, Discoway, Rio Janeiro 43 ds., with coffee to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Schr. J. W. Faulkner, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. Sarah E. Jayne, Jayne Port Ewen, with coal for Salem.

Schr. Richard Law, Satterly, Rondout, with coal for Providence.

Schr. H. B. Squires, Squires, Port Ewen, with coal for Providence.

Schr. Margaret Ann, Heywood, Elizabethport, for Red Bank.

Schr. H. Wolcott, Wolcott Elizabethport, for Ocean port.

Schr. T. H. Seymour, Kelly, Elizabethport, for East Cambridge.

Schr. C. L. Hulse, McGar, Elizabethport for Fall River.

Schr. Connecticut, Pratt, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Sea Flower, Clark Albany with mdse. for Providence.

Schr. Cultivator, Brown, Elizabethport, for Port Washington.

Schr. E. Wilson, Smith Elizabethport, for Far Rockaway.

Schr. Armenia, Murray, Elizabethport, for Haverstraw.

Schr. E. J. Munsell, Kelly Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Comet, Provost, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Neptune Davis Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Jane Kinney Elizabethport, for New London.

Schr. Tyrhenia, Hulse, Rondout, coal for Boston.

Schr. Pearl Worthley Elizabethport, for Red Bank.

Schr. Charity Fowler Elizabethport for Providence.

Sloop Pearl, Cobleigh, Elizabethport, for Newport.

SAILED—U. S. steam transport Star of the South, for Key West and Fort Pickens.

WIND—During the day, from W. S. W. to W. N. W.; at 10 P. M., a gale from N. W.

Below.

Ship Humboldt, (Ham.,) Boysen, Hamburg April 22. Received a pilot on the 26th Sandy Hook bearing W. by S. 145 miles.

Ship Therese, Chandler, Liverpool 39 ds. Received a pilot on the 25th, 150 miles E. of Sandy Hook.

Also, 2 barks.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 27—Arr. steamers Kensington, Philadelphia; Cambridge, Fortress Monroe; ship John Wills Talcahuano; barks A. Carney, Smyrna, D. Webster Messina; Bennett Cienfuegos; Azor, Fayal; brigs W. Hunt, Buenos Ayres; W. R. Sawyer, Sagua.

Miscellaneous.

During the squall yesterday the sloop South Wind, of and from Glen Cove, with a load of starch, carried away main-boom and drove ashore on the Battery Enlargement, but was got off by the aid of a steamtug, without other damage.

During the W. N. W. squall yesterday afternoon, most of the vessels in the North River dragged their anchors, but sustained no material damage.

Spoken, &c.

Crusader—ship, of Boston, for San Francisco, exchanged signals with, April 26, lat. 7 08 S., lon. 34.

Conflict—bark, steering S., May 10 lat. 26, lon. 62.

Elizabeth—ship, of and from Londonderry, for Philadelphia, May 25, lat. 40 55, lon. 67 45.—By pilot boat E. Forrest No. 14.

Henry Shelton—bark, hence for Liverpool, May 11, lat. 44 40, lon. 39

Indus—schr., of Vienna, May 2, lat. 4 48 N., lon. 41 15.

The pilot-boat George Steers No. 6, reports: May 26, Absecom N. W. 12 miles, spoke brigs Abby Ellen, from Philadelphia for Salem; Ambrose Light from Philadelphia for Boston; same time, saw three other brigs strg. N. E.; same day, Cape May W. S. W. 25 miles, saw Br. bark Ocean Pearl, of St. John, N. B., from Philadelphia for Glasgow.

Foreign Ports.

At Sagua, May 8, bark Halcon, Gregory, for Portsmouth Eng., in 10 ds.; Br. brig Alliance, Evanson, for New York in 4 ds.; schr Snow Squall Buckmaster, do.

At Port Spain, Trinidad, May 12, brigs Minnie Minturn, for St. Thomas, for orders; Caroline A. White, do.

[PER ETNA]

BELFAST—Arr., May 16, Ivanhoe, from New-Orleans; spoken by Ivanhoe, April 29, Mary Sa gs, of Boston, fm. Baltimore for Liverpool, lat. 51 07 N., lon. 20 33 W., 23 ds. out.

QUEENSTOWN—Arr., May 16 Corinthus Sterrett, from New-Orleans; Grenwan, from New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

LOOK TO YOUR GARDENS!
NOW IS THE TIME FOR INSECTS TO WORK DESTRUCTION.
THE ONLY SURE REMEDY IS
JOHNSON'S PATENT POWDERED COAL TAR.
It will drive all kinds of insects and vermin from every description of vegetation, and is simple and easy to use, and furnished so cheap that every one can afford to use it freely. Price, one lb., 25 cents, three lb. boxes 50 cents, eight-lb. boxes $1. Address or apply to
G. WELLS,
Corner Park-Row and Beekman st., N. Y.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FIRST-CLASS RIBBON and Millinery Business, being the well-known business of M. H. Lichtenstein, on the first loft, No. 359 Canal-st. There is first class improvements, shelves, counters, &c. It will be sold with or without the stock. There is a convenient dwelling attached to the store; it therefore makes the rent cheap. Address or call on M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, No. 359 Canal-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman of long experience, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, boiling and larding, good soups and jellies, ice creams, and desserts of various kinds, good pastry and bread; would go a short distance in the country; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 282 6th av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A LAUNDRESS, WHO HAS lived in the best of families, wishes to obtain washing at her residence; will do either family washing or gentlemen's washing and in the neatest manner. Can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 113 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation by a respectable young woman; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; has no objection to City or country; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived five years. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 101 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A young American woman a situation as plain seamstress, or child's nurse, or any light work; is capable and willing; no objection to a short distance from the City; good references given. Call at No. 182 East 24th-st., near 1st-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or will do general housework in a small private family; has no objection to go in the country; has the best City references. Call for two days at No. 68 North Moore-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a situation, by two highly respectable girls; one to cook, wash and iron, the other as chambermaid and seamstress; can produce the best City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 30 Liberty-st., Brooklyn, opposite the Union Hotel.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable English woman, in the above capacity; is fully competent of taking charge of an infant from its birth, or growing children. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a competent person a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, or chambermaid and fine washer; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call or address to No. 566 2d-av., south corner 35th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; would take care of children; no objection to go in the country for the Summer; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 178 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable young woman, is a good washer and ironer; is also, an excellent baker of pies and bread; best of City references given, no objections to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 139 West 13th-st., front basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK, &c.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for a girl, who has lived with her for three years as chambermaid and seamstress; also for a cook who is about to leave her. Apply at No. 12 East 22d-st.

A NEW-ENGLAND RELIGIOUS FAMILY, residing in 22d-st., near Lexington-av., would furnish to a few respectable boarders the comforts of a quiet home. References exchanged. Address L. D., Box No. 105 *Herald* Office.

19 FIFTH-AVENUE—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, single or in suites, to let. Also a suite of elegantly furnished rooms on first floor, suitable for a family requiring first-class accommodations. Private table only.

A DESIRABLE SUITE OF FURNISHED or unfurnished rooms to let, with board, to a family. Also, hall rooms, suitable for single gentlemen. References exchanged. Apply at No 124 West 43d-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, as cook; has the best of City references; can be seen at No. 83 West 33d-st. near 6th av.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes a situation as first-class cook in a private family; would assist in washing; good reference. Call at No. 118 7th-av., first floor, over the store.